SATURDAY NIGHT

LOOK AT FOOTBALL: BETTER OR WORSE?

by Dink Carroll

SEPTEMBER 26, 1950 VOL. 65, NO. 50

POWERHOUSE: *Filchock of the Alouettes.* —David Bi

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Most publicized of the U.S. imports to Canadian football fields is star passer **Frank Filchock.** His one-man air offensive sparked the Montreal Alouettes' play which won them the Grey Cup last year. This will be his fourth season playing the Canadian game. He rates Canadian football and the players — backs especially — highly, but says Canadian players have a disadvantage in football compared with their opposite numbers in the U.S. They don't start playing early enough and expert coaching doesn't come until they get into some of the bigger football circles. It's the same advantage Canadian athletes have in hockey over American ones. On Page 9, sportswriter Dink Carroll interviews Filchock and takes a long, hard look at Canadian football.—*Photo by David Bier.*

Acceptance: As you turn the pages of this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT and read the general feature articles, you will be doing just what 86 per cent of our readers do. (And SN readers make up the most influential group of magazine readers in Canada!)

If you are a woman reader, chances are 9 to 1 that you will read the *World of Women* feature this week, next week and the week after that.

If you are a male reader, there are similar odds that you will read *Front Page, World Affairs, Ottawa View* and *National Round-Up.*

If you are under 35, chances are that the departments you'll turn up more often are *Films, Theatre, Books, The Lighter Side* and *Front Page.*

These are just a few of the interesting points we have discovered in a recent survey for SN by an independent research organization. This information tells us what you like about SN and what your interests as readers are. It is all material for SN editors to make your favorite weekly mean more to you.

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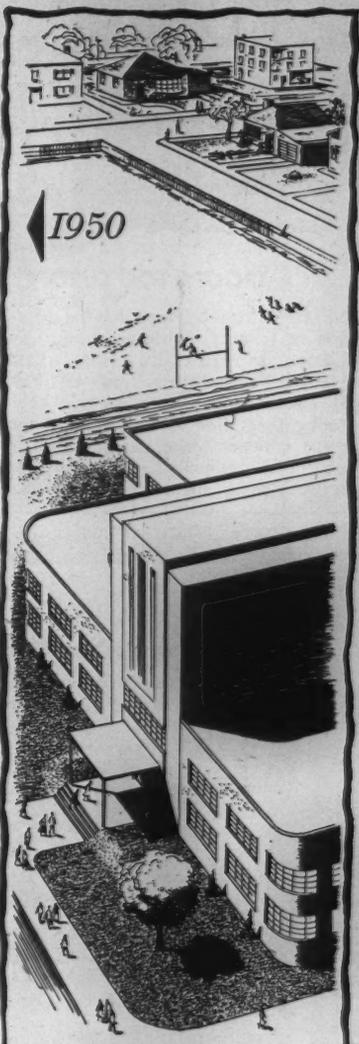

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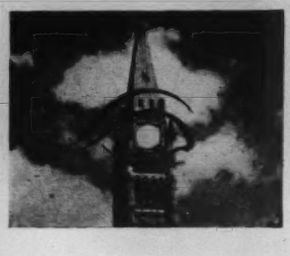

OTTAWA VIEW

TROOPS FOR EUROPE?

NO ONE here supposes that the question of sending Canadian troops to Europe has been closed. Nor—whatever the headlines conveyed—did **PM St. Laurent** say it was. He said only "our present view is" that Canada can make a better contribution through arms and equipment. This did not really take us any further than the earlier statements by **Pearson** and **Claxton.** It merely confirmed that the Government's view had not been changed by the speech of **Winston Churchill** or by anything that allied governments had suggested.

In mid-July, you'll remember, the Government had no intention of sending troops to Korea: but it announced the Special Force on August 7.

ONE DIVISION: 40,000

FROM the military point of view **Churchill's** suggestion of "two or three divisions" from Canada is considered unrealistic. The experts say that one full-strength division of 20,000 men in Europe would require another 10,000 to maintain it along the supply route.

That's to say 30,000 men needed outside Canada. In addition, a division that has to be considered as a fighting unit needs the support of replacements. That would mean another 10,000 men armed, trained and prepared in Canada—in addition to the force required for home defence.

On this calculation dispatch of a single division would mean 40,000 more soldiers—half the complement now authorized for all services.

Many observers believe that the Government will eventually yield to the pressure of its allies and of the Canadian people and send a force overseas. But even they doubt if it will reach the size of a division.

Brooke Claxton is trying to speed up the dispatch of RCAF units for training in Britain: but that decision was announced last spring.

DEFENCE ORDERS WHEN?

GOVERNMENT machinery has not yet been geared to sift and place large defence orders from our allies. There is still no definite priority system, and no power to require any manufacturer to switch from civilian to military production (except that **C. D. Howe** could cut off his raw materials if they are needed for defence).

The U.S. has already placed some orders in Canada, but the Atlantic Treaty powers are only just starting on the business of allocating orders to different countries. We know what the deficiency list is, and what items on it have highest priority. They include aircraft, electronic equipment, motor vehicles. We might be called on for any of these, but don't know yet whether we will be.

It's confidently expected that our offer to supply Army equipment from stores will be accepted. But the Army's list of replacement needs is not yet prepared in detail: still less is it decided what we should build here and what we should buy from the U.S. Certain types of motor vehicles (excluding the heaviest) are definitely on the list for manufacture here. Present appropriations provide for little beyond tooling up. It is not intended to place our full mobilization needs in one big order. But European needs could swell our own program into a considerable demand. Motor vehicles for the Special Force had to be bought from the U.S.

CONSTITUTION AGAIN

WHEN the constitutional conference reconvenes in Quebec City on September 25, **Maurice Duplessis** is host to **PM St. Laurent** and fellow provincial premiers. The Premiers will renew the discussions they started in January, and will find the front greatly narrowed. The sub-committee of the Attorneys-General (which included Duplessis himself) has cleared the ground down to the relatively few vital questions. These are also the highly contentious questions. By far the greater part of the BNA Act has been neatly tucked away into one of the six agreed categories: but the nub of the problem faces the premiers. That is how much to "entrench," so that it can't be changed without the agreement of all the provinces. Quebec, for example, has always wanted the provincial power over "property and civil rights" to be "entrenched." Others, with the prairie provinces in the lead, would rather have no agreement at all than "entrench" this clause. Politics and personal rivalries have generally overshadowed the merits of the argument. But even without these added difficulties it is a highly complex legal question how to give proper safeguards to the minority rights of Quebec without tying up the whole country in an impossibly rigid constitution.

MR. SPEAKER'S TRIP

THE House of Commons adjourned on a note of harmony. Leaders of all the parties wished "bon voyage" to Mr. Speaker **Ross Macdonald.** He sails soon with Mrs. Macdonald to represent the Canadian House of Commons at the opening of the new Chamber of the British House of Commons. Ross Macdonald, tall, dignified and soft-spoken, wears the dignity of his office with a modesty that commands the respect of the House. His wife has been a gracious and kindly hostess to hundreds of people. They are just the modest and friendly couple most Canadians would choose to represent them at a great occasion like this. And it is a great occasion, as Commons speakers said, when the Mother of Parliaments returns to a new building after the old one had been destroyed by men who did not believe in Parliaments. It is also a lesson to the current crop of men who don't believe in Parliaments.

Next Week in Saturday Night

"Should We Send Troops To Europe?"

by Michael Barkway

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CAPITAL COMMENT

Famous Range Rider Retires

HARRY MULLINS' resignation from the Senate stirred old memories. Three of the most famous cattlemen of southern Alberta were at one time in the Red Chamber together. Pat Burns and Dan Riley are dead. A good journalist could get a rich yarn from the life of any one of them.

A story of the three would recall the fabulous days of the ranching era in the Foothills, the Porcupine country, the Cypress Hills, the Wild Horse, the Sage Creek country, and the Blood Reserve. Those days began about 1880, and a quarter of a century later the oncoming horde of immigrants was throwing a network of barbed wire across the open range, driving back the ranchers to the Hills. Colonel Mullins rode all through that unforgettable era. There are retired members of the Mounted Police and ageing ranchers who still remember him as cattle trader and manager of the Cochrane Ranche (they spelled it with an "e").

Mullins was born in England of a Welsh mother and a Manx father. He had a warm streak of poetry and sentimentality about him. I asked him once how he came to spend so many of his days riding the Alberta range. He told me that about the time of the Saskatchewan rebellion (he'd be 24 at the time) he was in Glasgow, Scotland, when a herd of wild Canadian range cattle came down the street. It struck him at the time, he said, that it was a crazy idea to turn them loose like that. They should have been butchered near the docks. Anyway, the sight stimulated his interest in the North-West. He decided to go out there to see the country they had come from.

First Mr. Big

Mullins told me that Senator Matthew H. Cochrane was the first big rancher in southern Alberta. Cochrane started out with extensive cattle interests in the East. He had an enormous leased range in southern Alberta, and he bought, in addition, 66,500 acres at a dollar an acre. This was the heart of the holdings of the Cochrane Ranche Co., I gathered. Col. James Walker of Calgary, said Mullins, was the first general manager of the Cochrane Ranche, and Col. Mullins was the last.

Mullins negotiated the sale of the land of the Cochrane Ranche to the Mormon Church for $6 an acre. The Church paid $99,000 cash and contracted to pay the remainder at $60,000 a year.

The herd of the Cochrane Ranche was sold at the same time to Maunsell and Cowdrey (a private banker of Macleod) for $240,000. Maunsell, recalled Mullins, wrote the cheque for $240,000 with the stub of a lead pencil, using a stock saddle to support the cheque book.

The directors of the Cochrane Ranche were very pleased with Mullins' services in the sale of the property; to remember the occasion they made him a presentation of an elaborate gold watch. It must have been the most intricate a cowboy ever carried. He showed it to me one day in the Parliamentary cafeteria. When you pressed a little button, it struck the hour, quarter hour and minute. It was a great thing to keep under your pillow or your saddle, the Senator observed. It cost $300, a lot of money in 1905. When he took it to be cleaned, he said, the jeweller charged him $14 for it was "a complicated bit of machinery."

Cheque Story

Once, buying cattle along the Milk River, Mullins gave a cattleman his own cheque for $1,600. It failed to turn up at the bank. Five years later, when Col. Mullins was living in Winnipeg, he received a telegram asking if it was still good. He had written it off by this time, but of course honored it then.

When Senator Mullins told me this story he did not know the circumstances under which it had finally appeared. But a Mounted Police officer who read my account of the cheque told me the rest.

A rancher named George Haycock on Half Breed Creek had got hung up on the stirrups of his pony in the Cypress Hills and was so severely injured that he died eight days later. When the time came to sell Haycock's fixed property, a Dane named Pete Hall offered to buy. Hall pulled out of his pocket a Bull Durham tobacco sack and tossed it to the executor, who emptied the contents on the table. Among the contents was the cheque for $1,600, signed by Harry Mullins, and five years old. The executor gagged a bit at accepting such an ancient cheque, but finally said: "If I didn't know this man was still in the cattle business at Winnipeg, I wouldn't take it." A wire to Winnipeg cleared up the matter. After that, Pete Hall made a point of going into Lethbridge once a year and depositing any cheques he had accumulated.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 50 Sept. 26, 1950

The Spirit of Mr. King

THE spirit of Mr. King may well have been brooding over the front Government desks of the House of Commons when Mr. St. Laurent made his dramatic statement that decisions about the formation and use of Canadian armed forces "are going to continue to be made by the Government of Canada, and by the House of Commons responsible to the electors of Canada". The only trouble with that statement is that it was not very necessary; nobody has disputed it or is likely to dispute it. But that is a circumstance which never deterred Mr. King, and will never deter Mr. St. Laurent, from enunciating a truism with all the resonance of a trumpeter marching around the walls of Jericho.

Mr. Churchill, for reasons which at the moment of writing are obscure to us (but which can hardly have included any expectation or even hope that his suggestion would be acted upon or welcomed by Canada at the present juncture), had provided Mr. St. Laurent with an excellent platform from which to deliver these truisms. For not only is Canada a wholly autonomous nation, but Mr. Churchill is wholly outside of any Government of any nation, and his suggestions are merely those of a very wise, very experienced, very liberty-loving and very courageous private person; they are not backed by any authority, and they do not commit anybody to anything. (Mr. King, we suspect, would not have gone so far as to compare him with the member for Carleton, who has never been the head of a national Government and is at present rather a long way from becoming one, but it is true that they are both leaders of Oppositions.) Canadians are accustomed to getting annoyed whenever anybody in another country suggests that Canada might, could or should do something that she is not doing; and Mr. St. Laurent was prompt to turn that sensitiveness to good political effect. So far his speech was what one might have expected.

On Shifting Ground

WHEN it came to the rather more important matter of telling the country what the Government does and does not intend to do about the military situation in Europe, Mr. St. Laurent was on more shifting ground. In extenuation it must be remembered that he is already under criticism in some quarters, mainly in his own Province, for committing Canada to the sending of an expeditionary force to Korea, and that to pledge himself, less than a month later, and with hardly any preliminary conditioning of the public mind, to the sending of another one to Europe whenever required was rather more than could be expected of an astute politician. And here too the Churchill utterance was helpful. Mr. St. Laurent was able to make good play with the disproportion between the figure which Mr. Churchill suggested for Canada's contribution and that of "the armed effort of a nation of 140 million people."

But we could wish that Mr. St. Laurent had not gone on from there to the somewhat mercantile argument that Canada should spend her money on the equipping of men (naturally not Canadians) already in Europe, "men who are there, who have to be fed, clothed and lodged even if they are not armed", instead of preparing for European military service "young Canadians who would have to be drawn from the productive stream of this nation". That is an argument which we suspect the Prime Minister will ultimately have to abandon, and it is an argument which would be just as valid against the sending of troops to Korea. The United States is also in a condition of fairly full employment, but we doubt if that fact will cause it to decline all strictly military assistance to "the governments of the North Atlantic Treaty nations" if, as and when they, or any of them, make representations to Washington in search of it.

We could wish also that Mr. St. Laurent had not used the expression: "the greatest possible effective strength in Europe for the money and resources we devote to national and international security". That phrase involves a balancing of dollars against deaths, a determination to take full advantage of our geographical position within the inner defences of the free world, which is a little less than heroic; it might be paraphrased as "too busy producing munitions to fight".

If any argument based on geography is to be used at all to justify Canada in abstaining from sending troops to Europe, it should be the argument that we have a front of our own, to the north, which may need all our energies to protect it. Mr. St. Laurent did not use that argument; we assume therefore that it is not a governing consideration. And it is the only consideration which a self-respecting nation should invoke.

In a Dangerous Time

WE DO NOT think that the people of Canada generally recognize the terrible nature of the time in which we now find ourselves, as that nature has been revealed by the easy conquest of almost all South Korea by a minor satellite of Russia. We do not think that the people of the United States, deeply involved as they are in the military situation there, recognize it. The people of Great Britain probably realize it more fully than we of this continent, but even they do not yet recognize that it is a time which calls for the abandonment of all seeking of partisan advantage, and the concentration of the whole effort of each and every one of the free nations on the task of preserving the world from domination by an atrocious tyranny.

The responsibilities which rest upon the rulers of these free nations are tremendous. The only possible prospect of preserving peace lies in maintaining such joint strength that the making of war on a large scale by our opponents becomes obviously suicidal. The maintaining of that strength will call for all the unity, all the courage,

"STOP IN THE NAME OF THE LAW!"

all the resourcefulness, that each of these nations can muster.

In the United States the moment, politically speaking, could scarcely be less propitious. The nation is entering into a period of party campaigning in which the maintenance of even a bi-partisan foreign policy must become extremely difficult. In Great Britain a tired and dissension-ridden Government is clinging to power by means of a precarious majority in the House of Commons. Canada alone of the three countries possesses a Government which has been enjoying an overwhelming measure of popular support and which need not concern itself about elections for a long time to come. We should like to see that Government giving a lead to the whole English-speaking world in the demonstration of its willingness to accept its full share of tasks—not alone financial and economic, but also military, — which lie ahead. Nothing in Mr. St. Laurent's speech precludes it from doing so in future, but it has not done so yet.

The Late General Smuts

THE last days of General Smuts must have been greatly saddened by the spectacle of his beloved country being led, by the party which he had consistently opposed, further and further away from the paths of civilization and humanitarianism; and the offer of a state funeral by its present government, which was refused, must have been purely formal. General Smuts was one of the greatest, perhaps himself the very greatest, of the twentieth century's World Citizens; but his country has for several years been isolating itself more and more completely from the currents of world opinion.

It is not uncommon for a nation to produce a very great man and then to fail to live up to his greatness. In the complex world of today, moreover, the truly great man is constantly compelled to divert his interests from the wholly domestic sphere to that of international affairs, and this process in itself is likely to produce a cleavage between him and the ordinary citizens who cannot share in these wider associations. A democracy is a jealous master, and gets angry if it suspects that its servant is concerning himself about anything larger than the country which elected him. And the South African electorate is rather less internationally-minded than most.

Peace Still Needs Power

A SERIOUS writer on international affairs who is not also a columnist or a radio commentator is a rare bird in the United States, and Lionel Gelber, who happens to be a Canadian, has a great advantage in this respect. "Reprieve from War" is his first volume since "Peace by Power," which appeared in 1942 and was hailed in these columns and elsewhere as a masterpiece of realistic but not cynical thinking on the world situation. "Reprieve from War" (Macmillan, $3.50), which is aptly subtitled "A Manual for Realists", is a survey of the power-shifts which have taken place since 1942, and it is not surprising to find Canada providing twenty items in the index, one of them being a six-page study of our position as a Middle Power, which stresses the fact that "the flexible relationship which has been evolved within the Commonwealth has been extended to that wider English-speaking community which includes the United States." Mr. Gelber is incidentally one of the first proponents of the Middle Power theory concerning Canada, in a 1944 "Behind the Headlines" pamphlet of the CIIA.

Mr. Gelber is a brilliant phrase-maker, but always manages to avoid creating the impression

POWER *still helps peace says Lionel Gelber.*

that he has tailored his ideas to sustain his phrases. Speaking of the economic assistance received by Great Britain from the United States he says that though it can never be repaid in dollars, "there is the undevaluated coin of statesmanship in which such debts may always be discharged". On the difference between the present East-West schism and the late struggle with Nazism he points out that Russia possesses a sanity which the Nazis had abandoned: "If the Kremlin perceives that further competitive effort will not pay, some *modus vivendi* with it may be feasible". Of the world-government and abolition-of-veto people: "Would-be architects of a nobler edifice for humanity are apt to forget that blueprints are futile when you have been robbed of your title deeds or when trespassers have seized your land."

And his closing sentence is: "Unless the power of an idea is harnessed to the idea of power, the best may well become the enemy of the good." Which leaves the reader with the uneasy question: Have we got a good enough idea?

The Late Arthur Stringer

THE list of Arthur Stringer's published volumes occupies 28 lines in the American Who's Who, and ranges in date from 1894, when the author was twenty, to a year or two ago. Many of the novels appeared in United States magazines, and acquired a somewhat ephemeral character from that association, but a few of them will continue to be read for their analysis of character and dexterity of situation, and the poems, which occupy several volumes, will unquestionably give pleasure to romantic minds for generations to come.

Removing to New York at the very peak of the Gay Nineties, and engaging in the "*Vie de Bohème*" occupation of free-lance journalism as then practised in that city, Arthur Stringer was both by nature and environment an incurable romantic. A man of magnificent presence and physique, a brilliant talker, a Canadian who had thoroughly enjoyed Oxford, he came in a sort of half-way relation between Richard Harding Davis and Rupert Brooks, with many of the qualities of each.

With an immense dexterity in the use of figure and trope, an unremitting industry and a plentiful invention, he turned out a series of very workmanlike novels as a main trade, and enjoyed himself between whiles in writing poetry and reminiscential criticism; quite a lot of both the latter types of product has appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT, and we print in this issue a poem which reached us from his New Jersey home not many weeks ago.

He retained to the end his Canadian attachments, and seldom spent a year without visiting Ontario, where during much of his working life he had a summer home near Chatham. His expatriation was probably inevitable at the time when it occurred, and he was accompanied to New York by a considerable galaxy of young creative writers who formed quite a Canadian colony. The flow southward has diminished since then, chiefly because of the rise of a group of Canadian magazines and Canadian book publishers and the development of a larger consuming public in Canada for creative writing.

Midnight Corn

THE *August night was warm and still,*
So still that two could stand between
The towering rows of corn until
Deep in that waveless sea of green
Their straining ears could catch the sound,
The faint crisp sound of nearby growth.
And in that miracle they found
A ghostlier growth that brought them both
Still closer in their fronded bower
Where silence up to sound could reach,
Where in that life-revealing hour
Young love was heard in whispered speech.

ARTHUR STRINGER

Making the Constitution

THE objection has been raised against Mr. Evan Gray's recent article in SN on the proper procedure for amending the Canadian constitution, and against our own editorial on it, that the conference which has been sitting on this problem is not itself engaged in the making of any substantive amendments and will not at any stage of its proceedings undertake to do so. This is technically true, but the fact remains that an amendment which determines how future amendments shall be made is in a sense the most substantive amendment that could possibly be thought of, and will to a large extent determine what substantive amendments can be made hereafter.

Moreover the whole tendency already established in dealing with this question of the method of amendment—than which there is no more important element in any written constitution—is to assume that the consents involved must be those of the *governments* of the existing constitutional units. This is not surprising in a conference consisting wholly of representatives of those governments, but it is not necessarily for that reason a sound principle. It is possible that the conference may bring itself to contemplate a larger share for the *people* of Canada (and of the Provinces), or of their representatives specially chosen for the purpose and not elected for the ordinary legislative functions, in the business of amending the constitution; but at the time of going to press we do not feel very hopeful about it.

Value of Talk

WE ARE SICK of hearing thoughtless criticisms of Parliament as a "talking shop." They've been very rife lately, as people congratulated the Special Session on getting through a lot of work very quickly. This is all very well. It was a brisk and business-like session. It sufficed to make the Government justify its policies to the people's

representatives. It also gave members a chance to criticize the Government's policies.

When we hear people scoffing at Parliament's talk, we wonder how they want to be governed. We believe in Government by talk. We believe public discussion and argument is the most civilized way of getting "peace, order and good government". It is true, as the critics are so fond of saying, that "everybody knows" the Government majority will eventually endorse the Government's policies. But to our mind that does not reduce the importance of giving the fullest possible hearing to the arguments against the Government's policies, and of making the Government defend its policies against them. Not the least useful part of the recent parliamentary session was the Opposition criticism of our defence policies. Futile they may have seemed at the time to those who heard them and to those who made them. But they have made their impact on the people of Canada. They have made their impact, however little it appears, on the Government. They will have their effect on the future policies of Canada.

We believe in Government by talk. We are proud of Government by talk. And we know that Canadians will fight, if necessary, to preserve Government by talk.

Half a Century Ago

THE Department of Labor of Canada (we are no longer allowed to refer to it as the Dominion Department of Labor) is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The celebration takes the form of a special anniversary issue of the *Labor Gazette*, containing a very complete and inclusive record of progress in the field of labor economics during the past 50 years.

Most Canadians have forgotten the circumstances which led to the establishment of this now important Department in the latter half of 1900, with a young graduate of Toronto, Chicago and Harvard, one W. L. M. King, as Deputy Minister and as editor of its monthly periodical, which made its appearance in December. The whole business grew out of the discovery that uniforms for the South African War were being made under sweatshop conditions, a discovery which shocked Parliament into passing a Conciliation Act and adopting a Fair Wages policy for government contracts. We have travelled a long way since then, and labor, from being a somewhat disregarded element in our national policies, has become one of the most powerful factors in the determination of them. Indeed it may some day become necessary for a Canadian government to hammer out a Fair Treatment for Employers and Consumers policy to restore an equitable balance.

For we cannot quite subscribe to the theory put forward by the Fort Erie *Letter-Review* that it is the "proper function" of the Department of Labor to explain "the simple facts of life to organized workers." We doubt whether it is the proper function of any department of any democratic government to explain the facts of life to anybody, except in so far as it is necessary to do so in the process of educating the young — a process which in Canada is left to the Provinces. We do not think the organized workers would accept from a government department any instruction about the facts of life as they affect the interests of workers. Any explanations that they do not get in ordinary schools they will get only in the much harder school of experience. Only in that school, and only after a long course of tuition, will labor learn that it cannot get more goods for less work; and it will learn that lesson by the simple sequence of first getting more money for less work and then finding that more money will only buy less goods.

Is there any other way in which organized labor, or for that matter any of the rest of us democrats will ever learn anything? Do we elect our governments and appoint our government departments, to teach us anything? The answer is that we do not, and that if they should ever start in to teach us anything we should immediately teach them their "proper function" by dismissing the elected persons who are responsible for so complete a misunderstanding of the workings of democracy.

Canon Groulx and the RSC

IT WAS in 1948 that Canon Lionel Groulx was awarded, and accepted, the Tyrrell Medal of the Royal Society of Canada for distinguished service to the Muse of History. It is an honor whose first recipient was no less distinguished a French Canadian than Sir Thomas Chapais, and which has been accepted by such historians as Wrong, Burpee, Shortt, W. S. Wallace, J. C. Webster, P. G. Roy and William Wood, to draw only from the archives of more than a decade ago. SATURDAY NIGHT noted at the time that Canon Groulx as a historian seemed to us somewhat tendentious, but that the brilliance of his writing was incontestable.

In view of his acceptance of this honor from the Society's hands, it is a little surprising to find him reprinting, a year later, a paragraph originally composed in 1938. In this he describes the Society — not too unjustly perhaps — as "an aristocratic old lady who holds periodic 'salons' in the principal cities of Canada, a society of which one becomes a member without knowing too clearly how and remains one without knowing too clearly why." He was elected a Fellow in 1916, and there was, it appears, some opposition to his candidature, as there not infrequently is to other candidates in this Society and even in the French Academy. The late Duncan Campbell Scott, then secretary, thought it advisable to notify Canon Groulx that the opposition had not proceeded from any English-speaking quarter, but that, to use the Canon's own words, "I had been properly or improperly denounced by one of my French Canadian compatriots of Montreal." The cause of this denunciation was, it appeared, some writings in which the Canon had expressed his well-known and favorite view that neither the British Empire nor the American Republic has any assurance of immortality, — that both, indeed, are "skeletons which will fall apart from over-extension."

Since Canon Groulx has actually been a Fellow for more than 30 years, and has received the Society's highest recognition for attainments in his profession, we cannot help feeling that it would have been in better taste to allow this ancient episode to pass into oblivion. And we particularly regret that Canon Groulx, with the Tyrrell Medal presumably lying on his desk, should have used certain expressions which suggest that the Society as a body was hostile to his entry — expressions such as "breaking down doors which refuse to open" and "I was very nearly left outside the doors of the Society." Such expressions, and the feelings which lead to them, would be eminently comprehensible in 1918—a difficult year for Canadians of many kinds,— a little less so in 1938, and seem rather hard to justify in 1949.

Idle Thoughts at a Concert

"In spite of thunderous applause, Mme. ——— did not come out for an encore after her first group of *lieder*."—From press review of a concert.

WHAT does *the prima donna do*
When she's waiting backstage between vocals?
Does she peer at the pans of the critics and fans
After donning her trusty bifocals?
Does she pace up and down on the floor with a frown
And declare she's fed up to the eyeballs,
Or does someone come in with a bottle of gin
To improve her bel canto *with highballs?*

WHAT does *the prima donna do*
While awaiting the sign to re-enter?
Does she dream of success? Does she iron her dress?
Do the press-interviewers torment her?
Does she fill in the time reading stories of crime,
Or in hoping the maestro will date her?
Do her dentures both gnash as she lays out the cash
For the roses they'll hand to her later?

J.E.P.

PASSING SHOW

THE only conclusion we could draw from last week's SN article, "Are the Frosh Up to Par?" was that at any rate they aren't up to Pa.

Korea is said to be the curtain-raiser for the next war. But not an iron-curtain-raiser.

Communists are to be barred from civic defence planning in Winnipeg, where there is an idea that perhaps Communists are what defence should be planned against.

Tennessee parents have named their daughter Canasta. The report does not state whether she is a natural daughter.

Leopold should rank high among the ex-kings, being now double-ex.

LAD, 3, WANDERS FROM HOME
HIT BY TRUCK, IS CRITICAL
—Toronto *Star* headline.

Well, he had something to be critical about.

When Ontario judges go on strike who provides the conciliation board?

It's a hard transfer from pussyfooting to war footing.

The CCF is the "most disliked" party in Canada, but that is because nobody bothers to dislike the Labor-Progressives.

The most insulting thing about calling the Koreans "gooks" is the insinuation that they invented gobbledygook.

Hamiltonians are reported very angry at the news that Ottawa authorities think Toronto is likely to be bombed first.

At Orangeville, Ont., two stolen cars "crashed into a bridge project." The project seems to have materialized.

Insurance officials say we are not threatened with a "major wave" of inflation. Quite so; only a series of minor ones, none of which will ever recede.

Canadians, says the *United Nations World*, are "bleakly truthful, stubbornly modest, reticent and somehow disillusioned". It is reading other people's views about us that has made us disillusioned.

The Arctic, according to an expert, has two summers a year, each three months long. We suspect that they overlap.

Winston Churchill says that the first quality needed in painting is Audacity. It's quite useful in politics too.

Lucy says that she hears profit-sharing is a great reducer of labor troubles, and why don't they try it in the Canadian National Railways?

We CAN Prepare For Atom-Bombs

U.K. Civil Defence Course Shows What Can Be Done: Canadians Need Knowledge to Defeat Panic

by Larry Smith

THIS month representatives of the Canadian provinces are attending the first Canadian Civil Defence course at Camp Borden, Ont. A Dominion-Provincial Conference has agreed on the division of civil defence responsibilities. This writer, who recently spent a year in England as Kemsley Scholar in Journalism, inspected the British Civil Defence Schools and here reports what can be done. He is now on the staff of the St. Catharines Standard.

WHAT would you do if your community experienced an atomic bomb attack? Is there an effective civil defence and rescue organization in your district? What do you know of your chances, and those of your kiddies, of living through such an attack? Are there any shelters in your community, and would a shelter in the garden be of any use? Most Canadians—if not all—would have to answer "No", "Nothing" or "Don't Know" to those questions.

Be Frank

In Britain, citizens have been told just how atomic warfare will affect them and what will be expected of them if the dreaded A-Day arrives.

Major-General Frank Worthington, Canada's pre-war tank pioneer, wartime commander of the 4th Armored Division, and now top man in civil defence, is just back from a look at Britain's training methods. He says he thinks governments should be a little more frank with the civilian population in home defence matters. That's the right attitude, and the one which has prevailed through the British Home Office Civil Defence organization since the last war. Among civilian populations, scared witless by lurid pseudo-scientific articles and befogged by a lack of sensible straightforward official information, the tendency has been to throw hands in the air in despair, say nothing can be done, and shiveringly await the end.

"We'll never get anywhere with that attitude," say the instructors at the Civil Defence Technical Training School at Falfield, Gloucestershire. "You can't work in the dark on this thing. People must know what might happen, what their chances are, and what they can do to help."

When the school—one of three in Britain—was opened a year ago, Hon. Kenneth Younger, MP, then Home Office Undersecretary and now Bevin's chief aide in foreign affairs, warned against panic.

"The work of this school and of civil defence generally must be regarded not as a panic measure or as a forecast of early trouble, but simply as an integral part of those national defence measures, which most of us accept as normal routine where the maintenance of armed forces is concerned."

Brigadier A. M. Toye, VC, MC, commandant of the Falfield school where sixty general and rescue instructors are trained each month, says it is a long-delayed recognition that in a modern system of preparedness civil defence is an essential fourth arm of the services. If you have army, navy, and airforce in peacetime, you should also have trained civil defence organizations.

Latest atomic warfare information has been worked into Britain's course, which has now been taken by 1000 instructors from all parts of the British Isles. They in turn are passing it on to the 50,000-odd enrolled in the new Civil Defence Corps which has been recruiting since last November. Higher up, the broad picture is constantly studied by the Civil Defence Joint Planning Staff, and the recently-opened Civil Defence Staff College at Sunninghill, Berks. Boss of the whole show is Sir John Hodsoll, CB, Director-General of Training (civil defence).

But it is at places like Falfield, set in the lovely Gloucestershire hills up country 15 miles from Bristol, and at Taymouth Castle, Scotland, and Easingwold, Yorks, that the problem of getting the material across to ordinary civilians is tackled. It is being done quietly, without fanfare, so that the panic element can be avoided—but it is being done.

Won't Minimize

Officials at Falfield, which was a gas training school and later a police college, emphasize that they are not trying to minimize the effect of atomic warfare; it will be bad enough. They simply say that it has been over-rated, that it can be tackled, and that knowledge can do a better job than secrecy.

The instructors make it clear, in all lectures, that the atomic question is only one phase of civil defence work, and they strive to maintain proper perspective.

"Apart from radioactivity," says Brigadier Toye, a mild-mannered, cultured man, "there will be damage from blast and fire. Such damage will be far greater than previously experienced. Therefore, we need a far bigger fire service and a bigger rescue service." And, of course, there will be radioactivity complications which training can overcome.

He and his assistants, after studying on-the-spot reports from Japan, feel that casualties from Hiroshima and Nagasaki gave a "distorted view" of what is likely to happen in Britain or America. Casualties were high there because there was no warning of the raid, there was no knowledge of a new and terrible weapon, there was normal congestion in the streets, and there were no shelters.

—Star

FACE IT: *Realism is stressed in U.K. schools for civilian defence.*

Don't Panic

The chances are, in Britain at any rate, that there will be a state of war in which everyone is on the alert and raid detection methods are in operation; evacuation of many cities will have been partially carried out; some factories will have been dispersed; warnings will have been given and people will be in shelters; and, above all, there will be a highly trained rescue and fire service to deal with a civilian population which, it is hoped, will have adequate knowledge not to panic.

They didn't panic in 1940, nor in 1944 when a new type of weapon appeared, and they are not expected to panic next time. But the same may not be true of civilian populations which have never heard an air raid alarm or experienced a blackout except when notice was given in the newspapers that afternoon: who, further, have not been given any information about civil defence, and have done no organizing towards it.

Britain has tried to spread information in several ways—all quietly unspectacular, which is what the situation demands. Civil defence pamphlets are issued from time to time. Full lecture notes are given to students, and they in turn are passed on at home. Throughout, it is stressed that the situation can be dealt with and there is no cause for despair and despondency.

The official lecture notes at Falfield explain the principal features of an atomic explosion as it affects civilian defence work. They are:

(1) a flash of gamma rays, which last a few seconds, is dangerous to human and animal life, but does not affect materials and will not complicate rescue work;

(2) a flash of heat rays, lasting one second at instant of explosion but sufficiently intense to ignite anything within 1000 yards of the ground point below the burst;

(3) a tremendous blast wave—first positive, meaning a blast effect lasting 100 times longer than that of the biggest "block-buster"; then negative, meaning suction as the great cloud rises, trailing the familiar column. Almost all damage is done in the positive phase.

Those three aspects will create normal, uncomplicated work for rescue, firefighting, ambulance and hospital services. Complications set in as a result of induced radioactivity and the fall-out of fission products from the cloud and column. Intensity of induced radioactivity, say the course notes, varies in different materials. In some it decays and becomes less intense; in others it remains dangerous for long periods.

"Owing to the short range of the neutrons, induced radioactivity will be almost entirely confined to the central area of devastation where the possibility of successful rescue work is not likely to be high in any case," students are told. However, in the cloud and column there are millions of radioactive particles — fission products — as

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Look at Football: Better or Worse?

Top-Notch Import "Flinging" Frank Filchock Is Starting His Fourth Season Here
How Does the Canadian Version of Football Appeal to a Playing Outsider?

by Dink Carroll

CANADIAN football is still radically different from the brand played in the United States, according to the Alouettes' Flinging Frankie Filchock, the most-publicized American player ever imported into Canada.

"There seem to be a lot of fellows standing around doing nothing on certain plays in the Canadian game," Filchock points out. "That's because of the limited blocking. The first season I played up here I had the feeling that I wanted to help the ball-carrier, but the rules prevented me from doing so.

"Then I had a hard time adjusting myself to the idea that there are only three downs in Canadian football. I think the three downs make the game more interesting for the spectator, because you have to move the ball on the first two downs and that means you have to take chances. You have to shoot for the big gain. The more you gamble the more open the play becomes, and the more thrills there are for onlookers.

"But it was tough going for me at first. Time and again I was about to call a pass play on third down. Then I'd have to check myself, or somebody else would check me, and I'd remember that third down was last down and the thing to do was kick."

Flinging Frankie, so-called because of his great passing ability, is now going into his fourth season of Canadian football. His gridiron career started with a high school team in Pennsylvania. From there he went to the University of Indiana on an athletic scholarship where he became one of the top quarterbacks in college ball. After college he turned professional with the Pittsburgh Steelers, then moved to the Washington Redskins and later to the New York Giants.

The rest of his story has been told in headlines on the sports pages: How he was suspended by Bert Bell, Commissioner of the National Professional Football League for "failure to report an offered bribe"; how he accepted the invitation to come to Canada and join the Hamilton Tigers; how he transferred to the Montreal Alouettes and led them to a Dominion championship in 1949*, and how his suspension was lifted and his name cleared by Commissioner Bell last July.

It seems a long time ago to him now since he had his first glimpse of Canadian football from a spot in the backfield of the Hamilton Tigers. How did it appeal to him?

"I was amazed at the backfield play," he confesses. "I couldn't get over the way the backs carried out their assignments, although they received hardly any protection. Or so it seemed to me with my experience in American football. There was no downfield blocking on kickoffs or on punts from formation, yet the receiving backs would take the ball on the fly and run it back a long way."

He does not think the linemen are as good as the backs in Canadian football, but he says that is the fault of the system and not the players themselves.

"I don't want to give the impression that I'm belittling the linemen up here," he says. "They have everything it takes to be good football players. They have necessary physique and competitive spirit. But they lack polish; that all goes back to a lack of coaching in the fundamentals of line play at the right age.

"Maybe I can show what I mean by talking about the hockey set-up. The youngsters up here play hockey almost before they learn to skate. They absorb teaching quickly because there are so many competent coaches around. They have every opportunity of mastering the fundamentals at an early age. That's the way it is in football with the kids back home.

"Up here the linemen seem to have to wait until they get into senior ball before they learn much about line play. Few of them know anything about pulling out of the line to run interference, or about screening or trapping, until they get into this kind of ball. In the U.S. they know about those things almost before they get into high school football. They absorb it as easily as the kids up here absorb the fundamentals of hockey."

He doesn't see much difference between an organization like the Alouettes and a professional American football club like the New York Giants or the Washington Redskins, although everything is on a smaller scale. Pre-season training routines are identical. There is the same coaching setup, the same kind of discipline, the same hurry-hurry to get things done in a limited amount of time, and the same underlying seriousness on the part of all involved in the project.

Lew Hayman, head coach of the Alouettes, has three assistant coaches —a line coach, an end coach, and a backfield coach, the last-named being Filchock himself. The advantages of such a setup aren't hard to discern.

One or other of the assistant coaches can spot almost immediately why a certain play won't work, or why it isn't working. Each of them is concentrating on a small group, and if the fault lies with one of his group it jumps out at him. Then he has a chance to confer with his group and get the players' reaction, which he in turn relays to the head coach. The latter then has a chance to check this information on the field. Thus coaching is a departmentalized job, funnelling down to one director. It is a scientific approach, which saves time and reduces the margin of error.

Flinging Frank says he has noticed improvements in the Canadian game in the four seasons he has been here, especially in defensive play.

"The first game I played in I noticed that the tertiaries were about 20 yards behind the line of scrimmage, maybe more, and that they drifted back when the play started," he said. "I said to myself, 'They must be expecting quick-kicks.' Then I saw that they weren't, that they just played the positions that way. It was a defence that was vulnerable against passes, but they've smartened up since. They play a lot tighter to the line now. They sift in fast enough to nail the ball-carriers along the line of scrimmage and they're harder to pass against."

A great passer himself, Filchock is quick to admit that a passer needs a lot of help from his teammates.

"The greatest passer alive can't do anything unless they block for him and unless he has good receivers," he states flatly. "If they don't block for him, he won't have time to spot his receivers and he won't even be able

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*But this season's games suggest Alouettes have a long, if not impossible, climb ahead of them. Current Interprovincial standing: Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal.

HARD-HITTING *Toronto Argonauts drive a wedge through last year's champion Alouettes. Daniels (53) and Mackenzie clear way for Curtis. Alouettes lost 43 - 12.* —Toronto Telegram

—Miller

THEY *can't get this out of their minds, don't want to be fought over again.*

—International

THEY *have yet to be convinced that enough aid like this will arrive in time.*

France Yearns to Be Neutral

"Plague on Both Houses, Let Them Have Their War Without France"

Leading Writers of Right, Left and Centre Express Popular Feeling

by Herbert Steinhouse

ON THE surface, France does not appear worried these days. August passed in the traditional manner as half the nation went on holiday to Normandy, Haute Savoie, Saint-Tropèz and Cannes.

But even at the back of the most carefree mind, there was always Korea, World War III, Atom Bomb, H-bomb, German rearmament and all the rest of it. Frenchmen sunned their bodies but read their newspapers feverishly.

My wife and I spent a week last month at a tiny fishing village called Port Haliguen, on the southern coast of Brittany. Our dozen fellow vacationers lived with us in the only hotel, a small *pension* where, for $2.00 a day, we slept comfortably, ate delicious lobster and drank cool, white Muscadet wine. Between the abundant meals, we all sprawled out on the hot sandy beach with the Paris newspapers protecting our heads.

Where They Differ—and Agree

In Western Europe, you can usually tell your man by the paper he reads and so political identification around the beach came easy. It was almost a national cross-section. The Sorbonne professor and his wife obviously supported the Government parties. Mme. Dupont, wife of a small manufacturer, read de Gaulle's *Rassemblement*.

There was also an old Socialist who still remembered Jean Jaurès; a florid-faced, middle-aged Communist printer who read his *L'Humanité* faithfully and had lost a leg in the Resistance; a young liberal Catholic who was disappointed in Georges Bidault. The others read the sensational afternoon dailies.

We talked together all day long as we sunbathed. The last war suddenly was on everyone's mind again and they reminisced about the suffering they had known, the privations and the Resistance, internment camps and prisoner-of-war life. A promising son had been killed, a beloved young wife had been denounced and shot. "How do Americans and Canadians feel, really?" they asked us time and time again. "Will there be war?"

They disagreed on many things. Charles de Gaulle was the only solution for one, Thorez for another, the Council of Europe for a third. But there was, invariably, unanimous agreement to the often-repeated, vexatious "Oh, if they would only leave us alone with their talk of atomic bombs and wars!"

Again and again, they agreed: "We are not going to be fools. Nobody will get us to put on uniforms. They can have their war without France, this time."

Such is the growing French spirit of "a plague on both your houses" that lately has been arousing American newspapers and columnists. Some writers call it defeatism, others weakness. A few recognize it for what it is: the beginning of a new neutrality movement which may yet prove the Achilles Heel of the Western Allies.

There are many reasons for its appearance. One is that French confidence in their present political, military and moral structure today is less than it was even in the worst days of 1940. Another is the terrible lessons that have been taught by experience. During the first war, France lost 1,700,000 men, or proportionately, about 40 times more than the U.S.

In the recent war, France lost 636,000 men, or proportionately seven times the number lost by the United States in all theatres. Twice occupied, ravaged and bled in less than thirty years, the prospect of new mass sacrifice and new destruction today seems unbearable to the French.

Out of all the demoralization, the devastation, the national disunity and the bitter memories now has come the widespread belief that, if there must really be another war, this time France should assume the traditional role of Sweden or Switzerland as her one hope for possible survival.

Such is the vague feeling of what may well be a majority of the people. Articulating popular sentiment and propping it with supporting arguments is an impressive group of leading French intellectuals. From Left, Right and Centre, the group has entered the political arena with a new set of iconoclastic ideas that make short work of Western Europe's strategic planning, demolish the foundations of the Atlantic Pact and aim at extricating France from its present front-line position in the Cold War.

They are loosely termed the "Neutralists", even though they form no single doctrinaire school. They are probably too disparate for cohesion, for among them are numbered such conservatives as François Mauriac, Etienne Gilson and André Siegfried, and radicals like Jean-Paul Sartre and Claude Bourdet.

They include Catholic anti-Socialists and Socialist anti-Catholics, firebrand journalists of the independent Left and respectable, clear-thinking writers of the independent Right.

Spearhead: *Le Monde*

It was the most respected newspaper in the country, *Le Monde*, that first launched the "Neutralist" idea seriously. "Would not the wisest policy be to allow (Western Europe) a certain autonomy that would reduce its chances of being drawn into the melée?" a cautious editorial asked, this past February. "While remaining linked to America, who would come to its aid in case of aggression, it could develop its policy and defence according to a plan that excludes any possibility of offensive . . . The chances of war would thus be reduced."

By April, the campaign was in full swing, and with *Le Monde* still leading the charge. Greeting the first anniversary of the signing of the Atlantic Pact, *Le Monde* writer Jean-Jacques Servan Schreiber penned a series of front-page essays expressing the apprehensions of many Frenchmen that the Pact is only an illusory guarantee of peace and national security.

Because of the "weaknesses and inconvenience" of the Pact, he noted, "neutralists" prefer severing the country's military ties with the United States. To the charge of defeatism, he replied that the "neutralists" did not doubt themselves but that they did have serious doubts about America.

The language became even stronger on the eve of the London Conferences in May. *Le Monde* now began to speak of a deep-rooted "reciprocal mistrust of each partner's intentions" existing between America and West-

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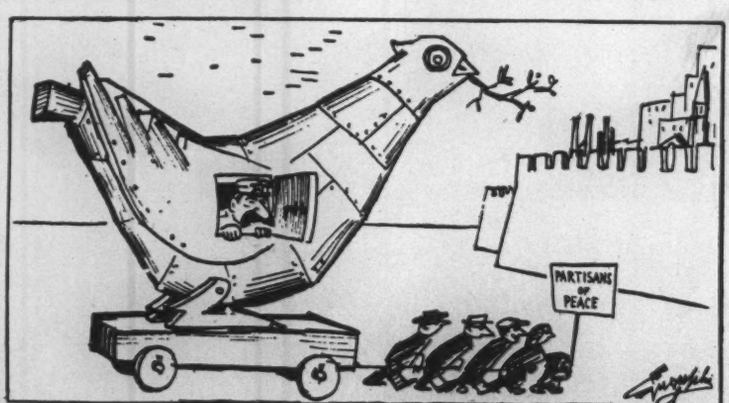

—Candido, Milan

TROJAN DOVE *of the "Peace Petition" is already inside the French lines.*

Captain of a Cataract

Navigating the Niagara Gorge Is Captain Hawthorn's Hobby

by Margaret Vollmer

"IT'S JUST like sailing around a big pond," said the Captain. The big wheel bucked over several spokes and instantly his hands tightened on the brown work-polished wood and brought the ship around again. "Sometimes I feel like a goldfish in a super-colossal bowl."

The bowl to which grizzled Captain Hawthorn referred, was the simmering current-whipped pit hollowed out below the cataracts of Niagara. On the port bow plunged the trillion gallons of the American Falls, sputtering and fuming over the piled rock-falls. Ahead was the grim deep bay whose banks were perpendicular walls of white racing water.

Geoffrey Rothan Hawthorn, holder of a master's ticket for passenger vessels in coastal waters, tall, greying, relaxed and genial, has decided that being Captain of the tourist-beloved *Maid of the Mist* is "more interesting" than the chicken ranch to which most mariners traditionally retire.

Born in North London, Captain Hawthorn came to Thorold, Ont., as a youngster and went to sea, or rather took to fresh-water sailing in the lake boats in 1912. He worked his way up from the fo'c's'le to a master's position. He sailed as captain on the Ontario Paper Company ships which run from Baie Comeau, Quebec, to Robert McCormick's Chicago stronghold, bearing newsprint for the *Tribune's* pages.

As the age for retirement came near, the Captain was persuaded by a friend who skippered one of the two *Maid of the Mist's* to try the short world-famous route. He took his first ride on the tubby 80 foot, 80 ton vessel eight years ago, signed on first as mate and after a season of study of the currents took command of the smaller of the two *Maids*. Soon he graduated to "senior captain" of the two-boat fleet.

To those who see only the snarling swirling currents, the pervasive mists and the thundering cataracts, the responsibility of steering a small ship beneath Niagara Falls holds few charms. The practical Captain, however, counts it up in terms of being home every evening, steady nine-to-six work all summer long, and winter employment overhauling the ships.

CAPTAIN HAWTHORN

He had to learn a different style of navigation, however. The bridge of the *Maid of the Mist* is distinguished by the fact that it has no compass, no sextant, no engine-room telegraph; it is undoubtedly the only licensed passenger vessel which carries no navigation lights. Although the Captain claims the job is easy, sailing the waters of Niagara can only be done by daylight.

Direct Steering

And the secret of conquering the currents lies in the palms of the captain's hands. The big wooden steering wheel, unlike most ship's gear, is hand-operated, connected directly with the rudder by steel cables, instead of being powered by its own little steam engine. Every tug of current on the rudder, every variation of pressure, can be felt on the wheel immediately. The captain himself steers, as the tricky surging waters leave no time for the transmission of orders from a captain to wheelsman. Riding the Niagara torrents demands instantaneous action of "educated hands."

The river changes its color, its mood and its behaviour daily. The rivermen have learned to dread a southwest wind which drives mist down into the cauldron, and whose off-shore thrust makes docking in the swift current doubly difficult. An aftermath of the ice floes of Spring is the debris of the Great Lakes which tumbles down over the Falls and bobs around as propeller-fouling flotsam.

Downstream from the Captain's comparatively calm "pond" the Niagara River narrows into the true Gorge, the currents race and pile into 15-foot waves then spin through the whirlpool. It is here that the real danger to the *Maid of the Mist* lies, but most men who know the river well say that it is impossible for the ship to be swept down into this maelstrom. To prevent it is a man-made vicious current, the tail-race of the old Adams power plant on the U.S. shore. It pours into the river about a mile below the Falls and races right across the main stream, finally causing a current to flow back up toward the cataract, and conveniently the Canadian *Maid of the Mist* dock. It acts then as a water fence or even a turntable.

Captain Hawthorn usually carries as man passengers as the *Queen Elizabeth* does in a week, making 13 trips every nine hours sailing around the pond. The passengers file aboard bravely from either the Canadian or American dock, and the ship has gained popularity with couples who cannot cross the international boundary line into each other's country and arms.

The more mundane tourists however clothe themselves in the black, monk's garb of rubber slickers and hoods; try to take a picture a minute through the rain-like spray; crane their necks up to watch the pouring waterfalls; laugh at the yellow-gnomish appearance of the sight-seers ashore who are being shown over the latticework bridges below the American Falls; and ignore the meringue of stiff white foam, sliding over the water to tell the hidden story of the currents.

Some of the passengers are famous and the list ranges from Hopalong Cassidy up to Prime Minister Nehru. Others are honeymooners, others are blasé local residents doing their duty by visiting firemen. But all inddividuality is lost in the blanketing of raincoats, and all temporal magnitude is diminished before the infinite grandeur of the Falls.

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN

1951

A CENTURY AGO the Great Exhibition of 1851 drew visitors to Britain from all over the world. Next year's Festival, to commemorate that event, will in its turn be remembered a hundred years from now, long after the headlines of today are forgotten.

The coming Festival is the greatest ever planned. The 1851 Exhibition was confined to London, and its keynote was industrial progress; the Festival of Britain 1951 will be spread throughout the United Kingdom and will put the whole nation on show.

Exhibitions in London, Glasgow and Belfast will tell the story of Britain's contribution to civilisation in Science, Invention, Industry and Architecture. In addition, twenty-three centres throughout England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will hold Festivals of the Arts.

In support of this official programme there will be something of interest for the visitor to see in cities, towns and villages all over the country — from carnivals, exhibitions, pageants and traditional ceremonies to sporting events of all kinds.

From May to September, for five packed months, wherever he goes throughout the United Kingdom the visitor will find

BRITAIN AT HOME TO THE WORLD

Further details of the Festival Programme will be published in this magazine over the next few months.

C1

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

JOIN THE DANCE?

THE CLOSING DEBATE of the Commons session last week (see *Ottawa View*) left Johnny Canuck with a plateful of hot food for thought. The question: "Will we send troops to Europe?" Tycoon, bus driver, editorial writer and policeman, all are trying to understand the full implications of the Government's seemingly equivocal decision: that we wouldn't be sending troops "at this time."

Some saw in the sparkplug of the statement—Winston Churchill's proposal that Canada send "two or three divisions"—a threat to the country's sovereignty. This, coupled with the PM's laconic sting to Opposition leader Drew that Opposition leaders do not formulate Government policy, led to editorial speculation. Said the Toronto *Globe and Mail*: "The decision on this point is not wholly Canada's to make. By subscribing to the Atlantic Pact we have surrendered some part of our sovereignty in military matters to the alliance as a whole." The *G&M* hoped that the operative words in St. Laurent's statement were "at this time."

The Montreal *Daily Star* backed the PM in his censureship of Winston Churchill. "Mr. Churchill's remark, tossed into a British debate . . . was one obviously made without the responsibility of office on his shoulders." The *Star* pointed out that the thinking in terms of manpower as the all-important factor is the kind of thinking that went with World War I "with its prolonged and insatiable demand for infantrymen." It saw, therefore, that Canada's optimal place in the scheme was an arsenal for war materials since because of her geographical position "it is less likely to be interfered with by enemy attack than . . . some of our allies."

The Winnipeg *Free Press* preferred to think the last word on the question had been by no means said: "Whether or not [troops] have officially been asked for is not the question. Both [Acheson and Churchill] have accepted at their face value the commitments which Canada has undertaken both towards the United Nations and the Atlantic Pact. As far as the UN is concerned, these commitments are being loyally honored. . . . There is no reason to believe that the same enlightened self-interest which will take Canadians five thousand miles to Korea will not lead the Government to undertake similar responsibilities in an area which is the very heart of Western civilization."

New Brunswick:

NO STING

DESPITE an alarming report from Long Reach, about 15 miles up the broad St. John River, that a large tropical stingray had been netted by fishermen, New Brunswick still retains its traditional reputation as a place where Nature offers no perils worth mentioning.

The province has always congratulated itself on its freedom from hurricanes and dust storms, floods and drought, extremes of heat and cold, as well as earthquakes.

It has been happy in the thought that its wild animals aren't so wild as to hurt anyone. Its snakes aren't poisonous, and the Bay of Fundy may be frequented by nine different species of sharks but the Great White Shark, the man-eater, has never been reported north of Eastport, Me.

So the word that a stingray had been caught by Arthur Gorham and John Henderson in the Long Reach —an ugly, bat-like fish with big semi-circular fins, jaws strong enough to wrest a stick out of a fisherman's hands, and a long spiny tail that supposedly could sting like an electric shock—was in itself a shock to New Brunswick's complacency.

However, naturalists of the provincial museum in Saint John, who didn't have a chance to see the "monster" until its carcass was disposed of, believe there's nothing for swimmers to worry about. The so-called stingray, they think, was just a commonplace Bay of Fundy skate. It had taken a trip up through the briny deep channel of the river.

Quebec:

LONG PROBE

LESS than a week old, the judicial inquiry into the affairs of the Montreal Police Department has already been marked by the issuance of two bench warrants for the appearance of delinquent witnesses and by a remark from the presiding judge that "we are faced with audacious lying."

The police probe was ordered earlier this year by Associate Chief Justice O. S. Tyndale after he was requested to do so by a group of 50 petitioners, represented by former assistant police director Pacifique "Pax" Plante and by Jean Drapeau.

The city of Montreal objected. So did lawyers for persons mentioned in the allegations, but His Lordship thought the evidence before him sufficient to grant the prayers of the petitioners. Forthwith he appointed Mr. Justice François Caron to preside.

Twice before had similar probes been held. Each time they were marked by heated legal arguments, postponements and by ultimate criticism of prevailing conditions by the presiding jurist. Montrealers, accustomed to such things, think this enquiry will be no different.

In particular, attorneys for the petitioners allege that the police tolerated certain houses of ill repute and that certain officers had received bribes. They also charge maladministration.

After sitting for three days, Mr. Justice Caron last week adjourned hearings for the remainder of the week. The breather, he suggested, should be spent by lawyers studying the many dossiers, which include proof of ownership of dwellings, to be supplied by the city assessors.

Last week, the city announced that it had put aside $3,000 to permit its assessors to compile the information.

—CP

BULLSEYE: *Canada's Defence Minister Brooke Claxton takes careful aim as he tries out a Bren gun at Sarcee camp while making a quick tour of Calgary's Army installations. Crouching beside Mr. Claxton is Sgt. M. W. Norman, First Battalion, RCEME, who is attached to the camp as instructor. In background is Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, Army Chief of Staff. Troops are recent volunteers.*

"LIBERAL PLOT"

MEANWHILE, in a St. Hyacinthe court room, Charles-Emile Poliquin, who had accused three provincial police detectives of having forced him to rob a bank, spoke up when Judge Hermann Barrette asked him if he had anything to say before he passed sentence upon him for having held up the bank—a charge to which he had pleaded guilty.

Yes, said Poliquin, and what he had to say made the many spectators sit up: The whole thing had been a plot by the Liberals to put the Duplessis Government out of power.

Judge Barrette adjourned court, invited Poliquin and interested lawyers into his chambers. After conferring with them for an hour, he postponed sentence until later this month. In the meantime, His Honor declared, he would file a report to Quebec's Attorney-General (and Premier) Maurice Duplessis.

—CP

LE BLANCS: *Hundreds of Le Blancs gathered in Moncton, NB, to mark the 300th anniversary of the arrival in Canada of their ancestor, Daniel Le Blanc (SN, Aug. 22). Shown here is part of the group after attending a pontifical high mass celebrated by Bishop Albini Le Blanc (centre, front row) of Gaspé, Que.*

Saskatchewan:

CHEEKY

THE RURAL municipality of Cory, which surrounds Saskatoon, paid $200 this year, together with adjacent municipalities, for the services of a government hunter who would kill coyotes with the new cyanide gun method.

To date the hunter has not shown up and the coyotes are celebrating. They have got so cheeky that one farmer reported two of them stayed all afternoon in the field in which he was combining, just getting up occasionally to take a look at him. Cory councillors are annoyed.

PER ACRE

THE University of Saskatchewan alumni have been campaigning for a fund to erect a Memorial Union Building on the "U" campus. Ultimate objective is $700,000, but work will commence when $250,000 is in the kitty.

Many of Canada's large firms have donated generous amounts and the fund today stands at $185,000. Farmers were asked to contribute one acre of this year's crop. About 1,000 agreed and the fund should receive around $35,000 from this source, officials say.

■ Recognizing the great amount of damage to the Saskatchewan wheat crop from frosts, the committee in charge of the Yorkton seed show on October 27 has offered a trophy for the sample of wheat showing the greatest effects of frost.

Manitoba:

NO WAVERING

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the Canadian Legion had its origin at a meeting held in Winnipeg. And early in September the capital city of Manitoba saw legionnaires converge on its handsome civic auditorium to hold their 13th Dominion convention.

Two cabinet ministers participated in the convention: Hon. Hugues Lapointe, Minister of Veterans Affairs and Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. Among the prominent army men present were Gen. H. D. G. Crerar and Lieut. Gen. Charles Foulkes.

It did not take serious-minded servicemen of Canada's last two wars long to get down to business. Before the first day's session was completed they had passed a resolution unanimously asking immediate conscription of Canada's manpower for armed forces service anywhere in the world; also sought conscription for service in the reserve forces of Canada.

By resolutions, the legionnaires also urged immediate mobilization of all resources (financial, industrial and agricultural) to gear for production of essential foods and munitions. They asked for boosted pay and allowances and war service pensions of the services, and for government measures to ensure against war profiteering.

Before the convention closed delegates divided in favor of a resolution to allow Second World War Canadian army conscripts, who saw action in any theatre of war, to join the Legion.

—CP

CALF-CHILD: *Robert A. Bryce of Montreal and Toronto, past national president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, is now Chief "O Nee Sta Po Ka" (Calf-Child) Here Head Chief Shot-on-Both-Sides, centre, reads the formal scroll while E. R. McFarland of Lethbridge, right, looks on.*

Ontario:

SHAKE-UP

INSPIRED by the Ontario Government's determination to get an efficient police administration in Windsor, there has been a far-reaching shake-up in the city's law enforcement agencies. And this is just the "first step" toward a more complete reorganization.

At the suggestion of the Ontario Government, Judge A. J. Gordon and Magistrate Angus W. MacMillan have resigned as members of the Police Commission. Crown Attorney E. C. Awrey has been "retired." Mayor A. J. Reaume, third member of the Commission, because he is on it by virtue of being mayor, remains.

To direct the reorganization of the Department Judge A. Cochrane of Brampton and Lieut.-Col. R. A. Harris, OBE, have been appointed by the Government to the Commission. Judge Cochrane will not act as a county court judge in Windsor, but merely sit as one on the Commission. Col. Harris, department store executive (a son of the late "Roly" Harris, city of Toronto works commissioner) has been named *ad hoc* magistrate to enable him to be on the Commission. Alex Hall, KC, Crown Attorney from Whitby, will act temporarily in Windsor.

The newly organized commission will have the responsibility of reorganizing the police department.

How necessary this is is shown by the report submitted to the Government by Provincial Police Inspectors W. H. Lougheed and Frank Kelly, who spent several weeks investigating the Windsor police department.

They found disorderly houses operating in close proximity to the police station, and considered it "queer" that this could be so without the knowledge of the police.

They found many evidences of wholesale betting and gambling "that could not have carried on without the knowledge of all members of the police department."

THEN AND NOW

DEATHS

Arthur Stringer, 76, Canadian author of 60 books, 12 plays and the oldtime movie serial success, "The Perils of Pauline;" at his home in Mountain Lakes, NJ. He visited Toronto for the last time in 1949 when he opened Canadian Book Week. He urged Canadians to give more active support to their own writers. (See *Front Page.*)

Margaret Kennedy Allward, wife of Canadian sculptor Walter Seymour Allward who designed Canada's war memorial at Vimy Ridge.

William Gilbert Robertson, 63, General Manager and Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Motor League and Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Automobile Association; at Manitoulin Island.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

A TIME FOR DECISION

Our Troops, Sent to Europe Now Could Help to Avert War

EVERYONE recognizes that the question of sending Canadian troops to serve overseas is an extremely touchy one. No one has forgotten the political crises it produced in both world wars. Therefore I believe that Mr. St. Laurent will have much sympathy in facing this issue. But it seems regrettable that he has given the impression in his statement before the House of Commons that Canada will not send troops to Europe as part of her Atlantic Pact commitment.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

One must say "given the impression", because his statement may hang on the words *"at this time"*—a qualification which was quite missed by the headlines.

FOR this decision is not going to be allowed by our allies to wait very long, and the real implications of refusing to take part in the strengthening of Europe are that we are prepared to drop out of the Atlantic Pact and perhaps end up in very uncomfortable association with the United States in a North American garrison state, if Europe should be lost.

What is the sudden rush? What is the situation in which Mr. Churchill —who probably knows better than anyone else what is needed, calls for the gathering in Western Europe as rapidly as possible—*"if there is time"* —of a force of 60 to 70 divisions, comprising 10 American, 2 or 3 Canadian, 8 British, 8 or 10 Italian, 8 or 10 German and 20 French divisions, as well as Benelux and Scandinavian forces?

The "Hideous Gap"

It is the "hideous gap" in Western defence which opened a year ago, when the Soviets secured the atomic bomb and created a situation in which our few divisions would be matched against their hundreds, as the American atomic advantage slipped away.

It was the revelation of the deficiencies of the strongest military power on our side in meeting the least known of the Soviet satellites, while the whole power of the Soviet Army remained uncommitted and ready to strike elsewhere, that brought on the present crisis. And along with the threat of the Soviet Army, the worth of the Soviet satellite armies, notably the East German Army, which now has tanks and artillery, had to be rated much higher.

This not only raised the prospect that the Soviet leaders, whose Marxist-Stalinist dogma accepts the inevitability of war with the capitalist world in its death throes, might decide that this was their most favorable moment to strike. It sent Western Europe into a dither of defeatism, undermining what little defence there was there. Besides the grim arithmetic of their 12 divisions facing 175 Soviet divisions plus all the satellites, and their 3 armored divisions facing 35 Soviet armored divisions, the Western leaders were also faced with a great crisis in confidence.

Without the greatest possible stiffening of French morale (see the article on French neutralist talk on page 10) there just isn't any basis for a defence of Western Europe. British and American, and I hope Canadian, leaders are not prepared to allow the Soviets to take Western Europe by default. The shifting of its great resources in industry and skill, its navies and shipping, its ports and bases, armies and air forces, to the Soviet side would mean a dreadful change in the world balance of power which would leave us in an isolated garrison state in North America, with Britain as Airstrip One.

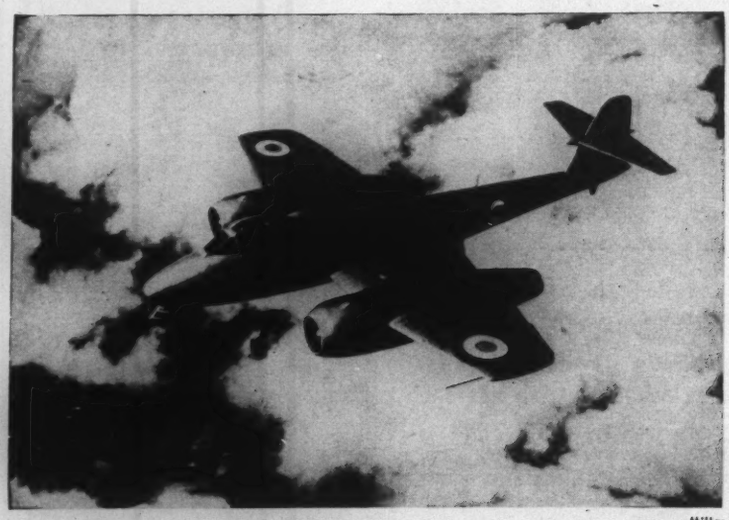
Mr. Truman's declaration that additional U.S. divisions (Washington estimates run from 5 to 10) will be sent to Europe as soon as possible is a clear indication that the Americans are determined to make the effort to save Western Europe—if other Atlantic Pact members will make a comparable effort. That puts it up to us to do our share; and Mr. Churchill has indicated what this ought to be. It won't do for Mr. St. Laurent to say that Churchill speaks only as Leader of the Opposition. No one else's estimate of the situation would impress people more.

It is easy to understand why our Government should shy at a call to send troops abroad, but hard to see what their alternative policy is. Here is an effort to *avert* war, by showing strength and determination beforehand. It just isn't enough to say that it is "more economical" to maintain European soldiers in Europe, and make our contribution by providing them with arms. This is really a proposal that we should provide the steel while they provide the blood. Well, they won't do it. It is neither a moral nor safe policy, to count on the French—not to mention the Germans —to fight for us.

Nor is it good enough to promise that we will come along when we are good and ready—providing we can find enough volunteers and they are still holding the line. Least use of all is a promise that we will liberate them again. We would be wise if we didn't mention the word "liberation", with its mental image of being fought over and occupied, and then, after the best people have been shipped off to Siberia, bombed, fought over again and liberated.

—International

BOOST TO CONFIDENCE: *General Marshall (left) has been named U.S. Secretary of Defence, Eisenhower is spoken of for Western Supreme Commander post.*



—Miller

BRITAIN, *too, had hoped her main contribution could be air power, is now called on for men. This is new Meteor 8 fighter, fitted with Armstrong-Siddeley "Sapphire" jets, each as powerful as the four engines of the famous B-29 bomber.*

The only thing that will produce a real will to resist among Western Europeans in general is large forces of ours standing shoulder to shoulder with them, and bringing confidence that we *can* successfully defend Western Europe. And the only way in which the Germans, from all indications, can be brought to join in of their free will, is to form Mr. Churchill's European Army.

According to many surveys of German opinion, the only idea which has power to move them today is a United Europe. And, as Ed Murrow wisely said the other evening, *we* can't raise German divisions which will fight for us, or with us; only the Germans can do that.

Not Yet Inevitable

There may be many who see all this, not as an effort to avert war, but only as preparation for a war which has become inevitable and perhaps imminent. We have come to the point where one is almost taken for an optimist for asserting that while war may be probable, it is not inevitable.

At any rate, that is the belief, and the present basis for the plans, of the leaders of the Western Big Three. The rush to build up the defences of Western Europe is not to meet an imminent Soviet invasion, since if the Soviets have decided to move they wouldn't give us time for this. It is to provide a deterrent to Soviet calculations.

How much the nakedness and defeatism of Western Europe and the unreadiness of Britain, Canada and the U.S. tempts the men in the Kremlin to act now we can only guess. There have been plenty of signs that Soviet military leaders, all down through the officers' ranks, have been made very cocky by their great victories in World War II.

They seem to have become rankly militaristic, the present-day successors to the Prussian Officers' Corps. They may be contemptuous of American military power and the showing which it has been able to make against the

unknown North Koreans, and be urging that the big blow be struck now.

But against this there is Stalin's traditional caution, and the persistent Communist theory that the Western capitalist world is going through an inevitable process of decline. If so, why hurry? Why take on all the power which the West could still mobilize?

It has long been my conviction that the basic Soviet plan was to take over most of Asia and Europe, before accepting a final showdown with the United States. As a minimum, Soviet strategists must want to control Germany and Japan, and deny us these well-developed bases on either flank. They must also want to control Scandinavia, to cover their Baltic submarine bases and Leningrad; and Iran and the Middle East, to cover their most vulnerable flank of all, with their vital oil fields.

—International

IS THIS *our choice: Join now in effort to avert war in Europe, or wait for "push-button" war against isolated United States and Canada?*

It also seems reasonable to credit the large American atomic stockpile with some deterrent value for the next year or so. And there is much evidence that the Soviet peoples are war-weary, even as the French and the Germans, and far from giving enthusiastic support to a regime which for 30 years has piled sacrifice on sacrifice. Stalin cannot have forgotten his tremendous desertion and surrender rate of the last war.

These are some of the factors which allow one to believe that the die is not yet finally cast, and that courageous and timely action, coupled with big new ideas for a United Europe or a Democratic Union of the West, could still save the day. Now, if ever, is a time for greatness. It is impossible to believe that Canada will not want to play her full part.

—Willson Woodside

FRANCE YEARNS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

ern Europe. The influential Catholic historian, Etienne Gilson, angrily denied that neutrality had anything to do with cowardice or lack of patriotism. A writer in the moderate-leftist *Combat* pointed out that today the choice is not the glib one of "Coca Cola or the knout", for both, in fact, "offer war at the turn of the road."

By the time Walter Lippmann, the London *Economist* and other important non-French voices had joined in the fray, the editorial director of *Le Monde*, Hubert Beuve-Mery, was writing: "The Anglo-Saxons do not want war, but if it appears inevitable to them, they have the legitimate ambition of winning it. On the other hand, the people of the Continent doubt that they can still achieve a victory worthy of the name. For some, defeat is the greatest evil; for others, it is war itself."

His solution was to interpret and apply the Atlantic Pact "in such a way that Europe might proclaim its independence under the double guarantee of both the USSR and the U.S."

Some of the current "neutralist" propaganda is impassioned, polemical writing. Much, however, shows the mark of cool thinking by well-informed men. The pure military arguments, for instance, are not easily contradicted under present conditions. The Soviet Union's overwhelming military superiority on land is carefully analyzed, both in terms of the number, composition and location of divisions, and the vulnerability of a Western Europe weakened by the divided loyalties of its people.

It follows logically for the "neutralists" that this superiority must mean the inevitable occupation of all Western Europe at the outset of any war. France would thus have to be fought over, not only once, but perhaps again, years later, if the invaders are to be driven out. In the interim, they say, she might also be atom-bombed by the Americans.

The straight economic arguments are also compelling. The $3,600,000,000 which France is now spending on her annual military budget may put fifteen divisions in the field. In May 1940, she had ninety divisions and went down helplessly in a few weeks. For something approaching true security, she must rearm much more drastically even though the budget already surpasses what she can afford.

The outcome of such recklessness, say the "neutralists", promises to be fiscal bankruptcy. And the diversion of production from vital civilian markets to economically-wasteful military channels promises renewed inflation, lowered living standards and social unrest. It is the old guns-or-butter dilemma once more, a dilemma for which Atlantic Pact Conferences have up to now produced no satisfactory solution.

One group of economic critics has gone to even further extremes and has begun to question the value of the Marshall Plan itself. Curiously enough, these critics, as a rule savagely anti-Communist, seem to have borrowed some of the two-year-old arguments of the French Communist

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Party. They no longer believe that Marshall Aid is generously inspired but rather that it is the obverse side of the Atlantic Pact coin. By accepting the gift, these particular "neutralists" charge, France is committed to a "ruinous" American foreign policy, "senseless rearmament" that swallows up Marshall Plan income, and also to the possible loss of her colonies through President Truman's Point Four "infiltration".

Further, she has also subordinated her economy to the American, thus bearing the risks of being linked inextricably to any American depression, while in the meantime selling out too many national interests to American investors. The solution?: economic and military neutrality.

In scanty outline, these are some of the aspects of French "neutralist" propaganda. In other Continental countries, there are similar stirrings, notably Italy, Western Germany.

And beyond all the speakers and writers stretch the inarticulate millions who vaguely yearn for tranquility and an end to current tension. Good or bad, realistic or dangerous, "neutralism" for them results from the inchoate conviction that they have nothing to gain and absolutely everything to lose in international conflict, either Hot or Cold.

BOLD STRATEGY IN KOREAN LANDING

GENERAL MACARTHUR has struck just exactly the blow which could end the Korean war in the shortest possible time, while leaving still to be settled the question of whether the UN forces are to stop at the 38th Parallel or take over North Korea as well.

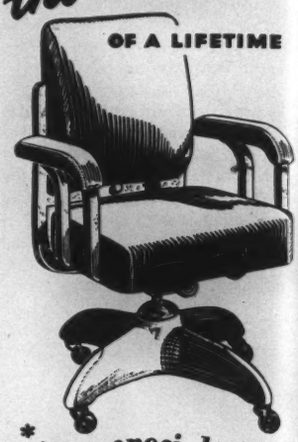
Where the prize is so great, the risk was also great: for at the time the landing near Seoul was being planned there was a growing fear of Chinese Communist intervention, and no certainty that the Soviets would not throw in large air forces. However, risks have to be taken in war, and this one appears to have been carefully calculated.

A powerfully armed force of two or three divisions is being used, and present indications are that it will prove sufficient to seize and hold the capital and its adjacent port and airfield, putting a tourniquet on all the main communications of the Communist Army massed 150 miles to the south around the old bridgehead. Landings on the east coast have cut the secondary communications of this army with its base of supplies in North Korea. There remain only tracks up through the central mountains.

If the morale of the Korean Communist Army is as much affected as is hoped by these blows in the rear and by vigorous attacks from both bridgeheads, the play should come off and victory would be assured south of the 38th Parallel within a matter of weeks.

In case of a full military collapse of the North Koreans the forces of the Republic of Korea might well be sufficient to liberate the North, which would resolve the very delicate question of too close an approach by U.S. forces to the border of Manchuria and the neighborhood of Vladivostok.

the chair * OF A LIFETIME



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THEATRE

ON THE AISLE NEWS

Peterborough Has Première of New Davies Play: Fall Line-Up and Other Drama Tid-Bits

JUST mention the name of Robertson Davies in drama circles and you raise a storm of large-teacup size. Are his plays good? Has he only one theme? Is it possible for anyone to write a good play about the Canadian scene?

Latest Davies play to spark the controversy was produced recently as part of the Peterborough (Ont.) Centenary. It raises all the questions again. However, it does prove that Canadian people and a Canadian setting can be interesting. "At My Heart's Core" is laid in Peterborough, *circa* 1837, and centres around a trio of pioneer ladies —Susanna Moodie, author of "Roughing It in the Bush," naturalist Catherine Parr Traill, and Frances Stewart whose letters were published as "Our Forest Home."

Said the *Globe's* drama critic, Herbert Whittaker: "It is a story which allows Mr. Davies plenty of comment on the problems of living in Canada, most of which are easily applicable to present sojourns as well as pioneer ones. His concern with the place of the artist [the 'one theme' criticism] gets a fair hearing and there is a fine Shavian passage about the intellectual frustrations of women."

The play was also well received in Niagara Falls—on the alternate week schedule with Peterborough Summer Theatre. Reported Toronto *Telegram's* Rose Macdonald: "Happily so large an audience turned out at Niagara Falls Theatre, headed by Bruce Yorke and Michael Sadlier, that scarcely a seat was left in the handsome auditorium seating over 1,000 people."

Davies himself directed the play and wife Brenda played a leading role.

THE CALL BOARD

Sept. 26: "O Mistress Mine"—Canadian Repertory Theatre, Ottawa.

Oct. 3: "One Wild Oat" (N A première)—CRT, Ottawa.

Oct. 5: "A Murder Has Been Arranged" — University Alumnae Dramatic Club, Toronto.

Oct. 12: "Goodbye, My Fancy"—Montreal Repertory Theatre.

Oct. 16: "See How They Run"—Vancouver Little Theatre.

Oct. 19: "I Remember Mama"—Players' Guild of Hamilton, Ont.

Oct. 21: "Marco Millions"—Hart House Theatre, Toronto.

Oct. 31: "Life With Mother" — Ottawa Drama League.

■ Latest little theatre to take on a professional director is Woodstock. Appointee is Richard Burbage of London, England. This well-known actor-director was regional adjudicator two years ago for the Western Ontario Drama League; he directed plays for Woodstock and other towns in district.

■ London Little Theatre is on the look-out for an adjudicator for the coming-up DDF preliminaries. The Western Ontario regional is a large one and more than 20 entries are expected this year.

■ The memory of Basil Horsfall is to be kept alive by a memorial scholarship. Mr. Horsfall was senior musical director of Theatre Under the Stars in Vancouver. He died suddenly late in August. The scholarship will enable "the most deserving" member of TUTS chorus to continue his or her vocal training.

■ After a successful summer of revues at Jackson's Point, Ont., Brian Doherty's Barnstormers take to the road. They've included the best of the summer numbers and a few new ones. The show features dead-pan John Pratt, one of the stars of "There Goes Yesterday" which the Davis brothers took across Canada last year. The revue is called "One For the Road"; will have a première at Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, on Oct. 30. Eastern tour will include Ottawa and Montreal.

SCENE *from "At My Heart's Core" by Robertson Davies: John Primm as Mr. Cantwell, Clarine Jackman as Susanna Moodie, Kate Reid as Catherine Parr Traill, Don Glenn as Thomas Stewart, Brenda Davies as Frances Stewart.*

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LETTERS

The Constitution

MAY I enthusiastically endorse the proposals of V. Evan Gray for revising the constitution (SN, Sept. 12)? The method he proposes is a sane way out of the present situation and would take the whole matter out of the hands of politicians and make it possible to begin the process by a careful analysis, against the background of the geographical structure of Canada, of deciding what political and administrative functions should be performed on each level of government—municipal, provincial and federal.

Only when those functions have been clearly envisaged and recognized, will it be possible to devise proper and exclusive means of taxation for the specific tasks to be undertaken, and thus to avoid the inevitable continuance of a pork-barrel economy.

The special rights recognized for French Canada should of course be duly safeguarded in some such way as Mr. Gray suggests, together with similar rights assured to other Canadians in the BNA Act, etc.

Toronto, Ont. C. E. SILCOX

Quebec and Conscription

BRIGADIER G. S. N. Gostling writes (SN, Sept. 12) of a "core of diehard isolationists in the Province of Quebec." Mr. Gostling overlooks the fact that over 80 per cent of Quebec voted NO on compulsory overseas service in the referendum of 1942. Not all of those opposed to conscription in Quebec are necessarily "isolationists."

In the editorial "The Voice of Quebec," same issue, you intimate that French Canada would be deeply alarmed if the United States took "possession of Canada." The French would be no worse off than in Manitoba or in Ontario, where, according to Professor Lower, the privileges of the French have "in the main consisted in the privilege of doing without schools" (SN, July 18).

In Louisiana, for instance, the French have always had their own schools and the Government at Baton Rouge gives prizes for proficiency in the French language. Qualified French Canadians might not be black-listed for the top jobs in industry and the civil service, as they are at present in Canada.

Handle the United States' treatment of French Canadians carefully—it might backfire!

Montreal, PQ. VICTOR SOUCISSE

Western Wheat

I WISH to take issue with the statement, "It involves the idea that the wheat raisers are entitled to the world price on the wheat which they sold for Canadian consumption at a time *when they had agreed to accept a price* which turned out to be less than the world price," in your editorial on the Searle Grain Company's view (SN, Aug. 2 and 29).

The Western wheat growers never *agreed* to accept a price; they never had any opportunity to express any opinion about the matter whatever. As a war measure . . . Western wheat growers were simply told that they had no other option; the only way they could sell any wheat at all was to deliver to the Wheat Board at the price fixed by the Government.

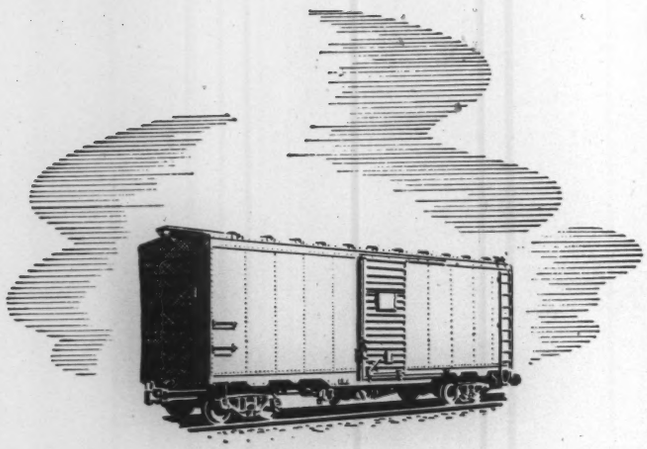
Later, to make this policy palatable, the well known antagonism of the extremists in the Wheat Pools to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was used to flood the West with propaganda purporting to show that the stability in price thus assured was a gain to the wheat growers over the speculative market.

The Government, by way of the five-year British Contract, executed the biggest short sale in the history of grain marketing, fully expecting that there would be a big recession in the price of wheat before the contract expired. As it happened that guess turned out to be wrong.

. . . Many of us agree that the policy may have been necessary as a war measure; wheat was practically an important munition. But, as whatever loss was incurred was by compulsion, there is certainly nothing illogical in the argument of the Searle Grain letter that the same Government which imposed a *ceiling* on the price of wheat to the grower should in all fairness take steps to guarantee a reasonable *floor* in case of a depression in the world price of wheat.

The method proposed in that letter would appear to be a very fair and logical way to do it.

Eyre, Sask. C. EVANS SARGEANT
Pool 262-096



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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

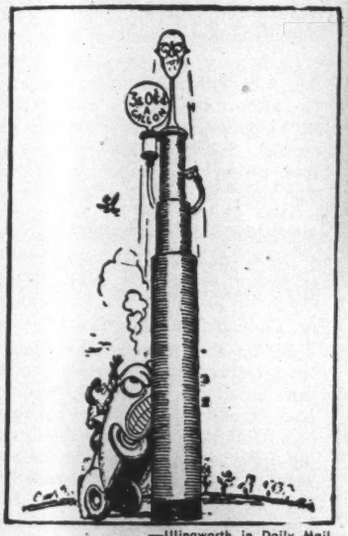
ATTLEE AND THE UNIONS

LAST YEAR'S meeting of the Trades Union Congress supported by a majority of six to one the policy of the General Council for the continued restraint of wage increases. This year's meeting, which has just come to an end at Brighton, rejected the policy—by a comparatively small majority, it is true, but still decisively.

Two strongly opposed views are held of this unusual event in the higher circles of trade unionism—the General Council is very seldom defeated in major matters of policy. There are those who see the decision as a final breaking down of the dam which has held back the bitter waters of inflation.

Already some 4,000,000 workers are demanding wage increases. Will not every other union be now encouraged to come plunging in to grab for its members as much as possible of the national swag? The pessimists think they will.

Those who take a more favorable view of the decision, as many do, find encouragement in the fact that, immediately after the refusal to accept the General Council's policy on wage restraint, the Congress heavily defeated an attempt to do away with compulsory arbitration. This certainly does not look like a wild scramble for higher pay, regardless of the economic consequences. Arbitration boards have up to now shown a notable reluctance to grant wage increases unless a very strong case can be made out for them.



—Illingworth in Daily Mail

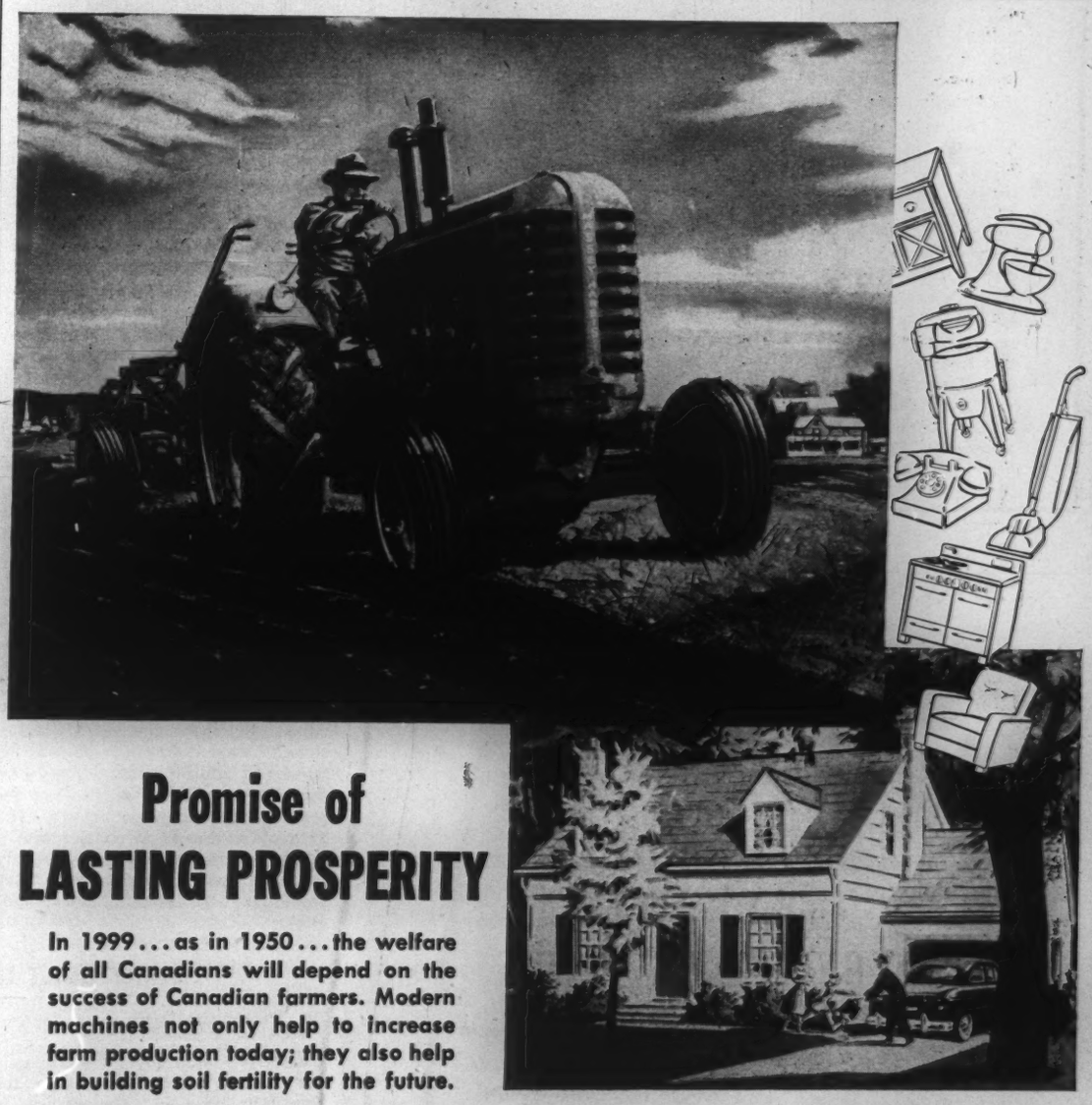
MOTORISTS' *pleasure over unrationed gasoline has been somewhat dampened by the gasoline tax increase.*

There are even optimists who regard the decision as a healthy sign that the trade unions are returning to their natural and proper function of getting for their members in each industry the best terms and conditions they can. The weakness of the General Council of the TUC is that it has become more and more identified with Socialist policy and the Government and less with the individual trade unions that compose it. As a result, these individual unions have tended more and more to go their own way.

On balance it is probably unfortunate that the policy of the General Council on continued wage restraint was not supported. Its defeat will certainly make more difficult the task of those courageous and responsible union leaders who try to keep the demands of their members within reasonable limits. The Communists are rejoicing over it—all the more, no doubt, that it is the only thing they have to rejoice about. On every other feature of their policy, they were hopelessly defeated.

ROYAL ANZAC TOUR

AN announcement that has cheered everyone up immensely is that the Royal Tour of Australia and New Zealand, which was to have taken place last year, is now being planned for 1952. It is encouraging to know that the King's health is so much improved that it is confidently expected to meet the demands of such a tour. And, make no mistake, the demands are heavy. It is also encouraging, more than somewhat, to feel that the authorities concerned have sufficient belief in the peaceful state of the world in 1952 to go ahead with their preparations.—*P.O'D.*



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Looking to the future, another important fact is that much of the increase in farm production has been brought about by methods which tend to build soil fertility, rather than deplete it. One of the principal factors has been the wider usage of tractors and power-farming equipment. Not only do power machines enable farmers to crop more land with less help, and devote more time to the care of livestock . . . they also promote such soil-building practices as trash-cover tillage, cover cropping and contour cultivation.

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OPERATION HABAKKUK is a name that strikes no chords in the memories of most people today, but during the war it was in turn a fantasy, an ideal, an inspiration, and a headache to a great many scientists, researchers, and civil servants. Operation Habakkuk was a plan to construct aircraft-carriers out of ice-floes, and from the moment when its possibilities struck the imagination of Winston Churchill its history was full of incident. As Wilfrid Eggleston relates, in Oxford's latest Canadian publication, *Scientists at War* ($3.50), Churchill dictated a memo to the Chiefs of Staff, outlining a possible plan of attack which he had thought out.

"Go to an ice-field in the far north . . . cut out the pattern of the ice-ship on the surface; bring the right number of pumping appliances to the different sides of the ice-deck; spray salt water on continually so as to increase the thickness and smooth the surface . . . a trellis-work of steel cable should be laid to increase the rate of sinking and giving stability. The increasing weight and depth of the berg will help to detach the structure from the surrounding ice-deck."

This is only one of the fascinating projects which occupied Canadian laboratories during the last war. The ice-floe carriers never materialized, but other labours were eminently successful, and resulted in counter-measures to the magnetic mine, brilliant developments in the proximity fuse, mass-production of microwave instruments for anti-aircraft batteries, to name a few. Wilfrid Eggleston tells the whole story of Canada's wartime scientific achievement in his dramatic *Scientists at War*.

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BOOKS

PRIEST IN BATTLE

THE SCARLET DAWN—by Rev. R. M. Hickey, MC,—*Palm Publishers*—$3.00.

THIS is the wartime autobiography of the Roman Catholic padre of New Brunswick's North Shore Regiment, an infantry battalion of Third Division. It is thus the story of the unit from its mobilization in June of 1940 until its return to Canada on the last day of 1945.

It is a good story. Of all the fighting forces, the infantry had it the worst, and of all the jobs in a regiment, the padre's was undoubtedly the toughest. He was mixed up in a mess which he could only deplore. He was shot at and could not shoot back. He knew and bore the troubles of every officer and man in the unit. He was responsible for that most unpleasant task, identification and burial.

Before the North Shores went into action on D-Day, Father Hickey along with his charges had a pretty good time. They trained in Canada and in England. They worked hard, but had a lot of laughs. Father Hickey visited Ireland, and people and places of religious interest in Scotland. The air raids didn't hit them too hard. Life was good.

The invasion changed all that. On the shell- and bullet-swept beaches, Father Hickey learned what war was like, and earned the Military Cross. He buried his first, but by no means his last, men. He discovered that Mass could be said in many odd places, from ruined churches to beer gardens.

Father Hickey is no military historian, and his book is often poorly edited, but he manages to tell a straightforward story of the war as he saw it, and his account rings true throughout. Notable, too, is the absence of any religious bigotry. The author was thrown in contact with a number of Protestants, and generally he found them to be fine men. They would say the same about Father Hickey.—*T.K.*

JERRY BUILT IT

THE SPANISH GARDENER—A. J. Cronin—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.

CRONIN'S latest novel was originally published as a serial story under the title "The Prisoner." Though now in novel form it demonstrates most of the virtues and the faults peculiarly imposed by the demands of serial fiction. The novel shows slick writing, contrived situation, superficial character analysis on the one hand; tense suspense, fast action and high story interest on the other.

The Doctor wastes no time in setting his machinery going. He introduces one Harrington Brande, a Consul of the U.S., and his nine-year-old son, Nicholas. He shows us that Brande is a selfish, egoistic mediocrity consumed with a possessive love for his son, and with a thirst for the fame he believes will accrue from a windy manuscript on the obscure Frenchman Malbranche, which constitutes his "life's work."

A. J. CRONIN

Father and son settle down in the minor Consulate in San Jorge, Spain. The villain of the piece, Garcia, enters: he is a psychopathic criminal, disguised as the butler. The hero José, the Spanish gardener, follows and the stage is almost completely set.

Nicholas is a sickly pampered boy due to his father's excessive solicitude. His mother left Brande after he had stifled her personality through his egoism. Nicholas finds release in José, a simple upstanding young man who does his best to give the boy a healthy and normal interest in life. José's good intentions, however, run afoul of the Consul whose jealousy leads him to hate the gardener and eventually to contribute to his arrest for theft and subsequent death.

Before this happens, the Consul's too precipitous and utterly unjustified expectation of promotion, plus the José situation bring him to the verge of a breakdown. This provides Cronin the opportunity to ring in a charlatan psychoanalyst to whom Brande has been spilling his night thoughts. Follows an attack on the profession which is undistinguished from any other attack except in its savagery.

These are the main ingredients of the new story by probably one of our best authors of the third rank. Between pages of purely contrived hokum, Dr. Cronin manages to achieve some of the appalling conflict that distinguished "Hatter's Castle," but he also manages to commit some of the factors (*e.g.*, too much hurry, too little sense of form) that made, say, "The Stars Look Down" such a basically clumsy book. As in "The Citadel" and "The Keys of the Kingdom" (and, for that matter, in "The Stars Look Down") Cronin is still firmly convinced that the good guys always lose and that mediocrity and rascality succeed.

In the earlier books the irony of the upset usually achieved a certain poignancy. In the latest, it just seems that the story isn't important enough to warrant an unhappy, and therefore "significant," ending.—*M.B.*

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BACK TO NATURE

OUT OF THE EARTH—by Louis Bromfield—*Musson $4.50.*

A SAND COUNTRY ALMANAC—by Aldo Leopold—*Oxford—$4.00.*

A MAINE MAN IN THE MAKING — by Franklin F. Gould—*Musson—$3.50.*

THESE THREE books, though originating in different parts of the United States, have one theme in common: the feeling, almost of worship, and certainly of respect, for the land of their homes. Of the three books, Mr. Bromfield's is the most instructive and Mr. Gould's the most entertaining, while Mr. Leopold's has a distinctive charm of its own.

Mr. Bromfield, after establishing himself as a successful novelist, became an equally successful farmer in his native Ohio, and evidently considers his second career the more important of the two. In two earlier books he has described some of his work in transforming his formerly run-down farms into a model, prosperous estate, and to some extent his latest book is a retelling of the same story.

But with his work in studying the soil he has evolved a philosophy of life that is worthy of the attention of even urban readers. He has come to the conclusion that the earth, with its involved chemistry, is still the basis of civilization, and he seems inclined to believe that a well-managed farm, where proper attention is paid to productivity and fertility of the soil, offers a solution to many problems of modern life.

Thoreau Tradition

The late Aldo Leopold, before his death in 1948, had held the chair of game management in the University of Wisconsin and earlier had spent many years in the U.S. Forest Service, where he helped in setting the policies of conservation that are now in force in many states. This book, growing out of his major interest, is a series of short essays, rather in the Thoreau tradition, based on his observations of flora and fauna in a rural retreat where he spent much of his spare time. This was also an abandoned farm, but, unlike Mr. Bromfield, this author seems to have had no missionary zeal to restore it. In fact, he looked on the farmer as an enemy of wild life, though perhaps a necessary evil. The book is well illustrated by Charles W. Schwartz.

Mr. Gould knows farming through practical experience in Maine, where he spent his boyhood on his father's farm. Life there was too rugged for his mother, who took with her the other children of the family when she deserted the farm for the greater comforts of a village when the author was only six years old.

The boy stayed on with his father and shows no regrets for the hardships of his earlier life. Grown up, he tried his hand at several jobs away from his state, but he is now back on a Maine farm again, and apparently enjoying it. His autobiography is full of amusing anecdotes and reveals a character well endowed with the humorous common sense that Maine men claim as their distinguishing mark.—*J.L.C.*

he has a silver spoon in his mouth, too . . .

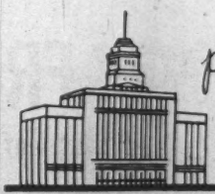
Just before "junior" was born, Dad had said:

"In my day we used to say that people who got the breaks were born with silver spoons in their mouths."

"In this family," he went on, "we can't hope for a fairy godmother, or even a rich uncle to supply the spoon. For this little fellow . . . and I'll still bet it'll be a boy," he added with a confident grin at mother-to-be, "we're going to buy that silver spoon right now."

Well, Dad got his boy. He also got the spoon . . . a Canada Life program that guaranteed protection to Mother and son, and even included enough to put the lad through college.

"People with confidence in Canada Life have been buying silver spoons from them for over 100 years," he observed later. "With a company as strong and long-lasting as that, we know our boy's silver spoon is as good as gold!"



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PRESS

Politics, Friends, and O'Leary

GRATTAN O'LEARY of *The Ottawa Journal* last month again demonstrated a characteristic trait—the ability to view the "pro" side of a question as impartially as the "con."

On a visit to Ireland he took in Derry, Portrush and Belfast as well as Dublin, Killarney, Connemara and Galway. But last spring on the occasion of Ulster's Sir Basil Brooke's stay in Ottawa he turned up at a dinner for him and stated his stand against partition. Later he proposed a toast to Brooke's health.

Lithe, erect in carriage, with jet-black hair, and always nattily attired, O'Leary does not impress one as a newspaperman with 40-odd years' experience behind him, nor as an intimate of Prime Ministers and Presidents. Even sub-editors on *The Journal* address him as "Grattan"; yet he is Vice-President of *The Ottawa Journal* ("they have made me into a sort of businessman," he says), and a substantial shareholder.

He has known every Canadian Prime Minister and party leader from Laurier to Drew and St. Laurent. He followed Laurier through his reciprocity campaign; he was in the confidence of Borden; was (and remains) the intimate friend of Arthur Meighen, and yet remained throughout a personal friend of Mackenzie King, his attacks on him in *The Journal* notwithstanding.

Indeed, when Grattan's son was reported missing in the last war (two of them were missing at the same time) it was Mackenzie King, then at the Quebec Citadel with Churchill and Roosevelt, who was the first to telephone him.

In these twin qualities—ability to see a thing clearly and see it whole and to disagree with a man's political views but never attack him personally—O'Leary is a lot like the late P. D. Ross, his journalistic hero and chief for 40 years, whose style he adopted.

In fact, Grattan's friendship with Ottawa's ranking Liberals despite his editorial "vituperation" against them, and despite his place in the Conservative hierarchy, is a legend in Ottawa. "I vote with the Tories, but dine with Grits," he says; and on the very afternoon that *The Journal* will carry a scathing attack on the Cabinet, O'Leary as likely as not will be found on the Royal Ottawa Golf course playing golf with a Cabinet Minister.

The paradox of a "deep-dyed Tory" newspaper being the most quoted in Canada is really not a paradox at all, as Grattan explains it. The critics of *The Journal's* consistent support of the Conservative party don't understand the "rationale" of independent journalism as it exists in Canada today. They take "independent" to mean non-political. By that standard there would be no independent papers in the Dominion. But Grattan says there are "lots of them." Too many people imagine that because a paper supports a party it isn't independent. But there is a difference between supporting a party and supporting a party line.

No doubt the O'Leary eloquence has something to do with the popularity of *Journal* editorials. He has an

—Capital Press

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Irish tongue in him, and the connection between the written and spoken word is a close one. But Grattan writes his editorials on his own battered typewriter—"if I dictated them they would get to sound like a speech." They're written in an off-the-cuff manner—"an editorial writer who can't depend upon his memory and background of knowledge, and is always looking up statistics and references, isn't worth a damn."

O'Leary's desk is usually piled high with invitations to speak here, there and everywhere, from Toronto to Texas. Grattan's ability as a public speaker has won him an honorary life membership in the New York State Bar Association, but probably the most striking tribute to his eloquence came after his 1941 address on "Britain at the Barricades" to the Canadian Club in Ottawa when the whole body rose and cheered.

Like P. D. Ross, Grattan is passionately fond of sports, knows all the lore of prize-fighting as well as he knows poetry, ancient and modern. When he is not at his desk or on a speaking engagement or playing golf, he is likely to be found in his library with a well-thumbed book of poetry.

Time was when he had ambitions to sit in Parliament (they stole his campaign fund when he did run for the Commons in his native Gaspé), but no longer. Today he finds full scope for his energies as Vice-President of *The Journal*.

Liberals, hating his writings and his speech, like him personally; when they were carving the heads of 10 famous Canadian journalists for the Hall of Fame in the Parliament Buildings last year, it was the Liberal Minister of Public Works who insisted that O'Leary's head should be among them.—*Robert Mahaffy*.

PEOPLE

WARNINGS

■ Toronto is no longer "Toronto the Good." So says the *United Church Observer*, latest issue of which was handed to the **Commissioners of the General Council of the United Church of Canada,** meeting in Toronto. "Almost the whole of the east side of Toronto's main artery of traffic," says an editorial, "is fast becoming a veritable rum row. Commissioners might drop into one of these (bars) at night and see and hear for themselves the kind of lewd and suggestive entertainment that is dished out to the young people of this great city, whose proud boast at one time was that it was a city of homes and churches."

■ **Doctors D. E. Rogers** and **J. Grant McFetridge** and **Dietitian Eileen Price** of Regina are finding their sympathetic treatment of plump patients highly successful. They are strongly against drastic dieting and advise 1,200 to 2,000 calories daily. Many experts give diets with 1,200 calories as top daily intake. "We believe," say the Regina trio, "that too rapid weight loss results in the mobilization of depot fat, producing a high blood cholesterol, which is believed to increase the likelihood of vascular accidents."

GETTING AROUND

■ A beauty contest winner and a totem pole have left Vancouver on a cross-country goodwill trip. **Delle Calhoun,** 17, won the Miss BC title at the Pacific National Exhibition. The totem pole is a gift from BC to Newfoundland's **Premier Joseph Smallwood.** Delle and the totem pole will visit every province before finally arriving in St. John's for the handing over ceremony.

■ Cape Breton's Bras d'Or region turned out to be "an artist's dream" to **Finley M. Gray** from Lowell, Mass. "I'd heard about Nova Scotia from my grandmother. She came from Wycocomagh. But I certainly didn't expect to find what I did, the countryside, the people . . . it was wonderful."

■ **Mayor Jack Peterson,** 38, of St. Thomas, Ont., has tendered his resignation. He's been accepted for enlistment in Canada's special army brigade for Korea. He will be attached to the Second Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment now training at Petawawa, Ont. He will retain his Second World War rank of major.

■ In Calgary, **Mike Pashkiwsky** can now go ahead with his plans to get married. When he left Rumania 22 years ago he thought his family would follow. He's not heard since and registered letters to authorities in Rumania and Moscow have not been answered. Last week he was presumed a widower by the Supreme Court.

■ In Victoria, BC, the newly elected President of the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, **William H. Short** of Lethbridge, Alberta, introduced himself to another delegate. "I'm Short," he said. "I'm Shorter," was the reply. "Okay," said Chief Short, somewhat surprised. "But I really am Shorter," said **G. W. Shorter** of the National Research Council, Ottawa.

■ When the rail strike hit Canada, 18-year-old **Blake Whittleton** of Sanford, Man., was working temporarily in Peace River, Alberta. Determined to get home somehow, he bought a 1919 model car from his employer. He gave it a complete overhaul, bought a few parts and set out with some misgiving. He completed the 1,600-mile run to Winnipeg in 13 days, averaging 33 mph. The trip cost him $35. He had only one flat.

—CP

1919 MODEL *but it got him home.*

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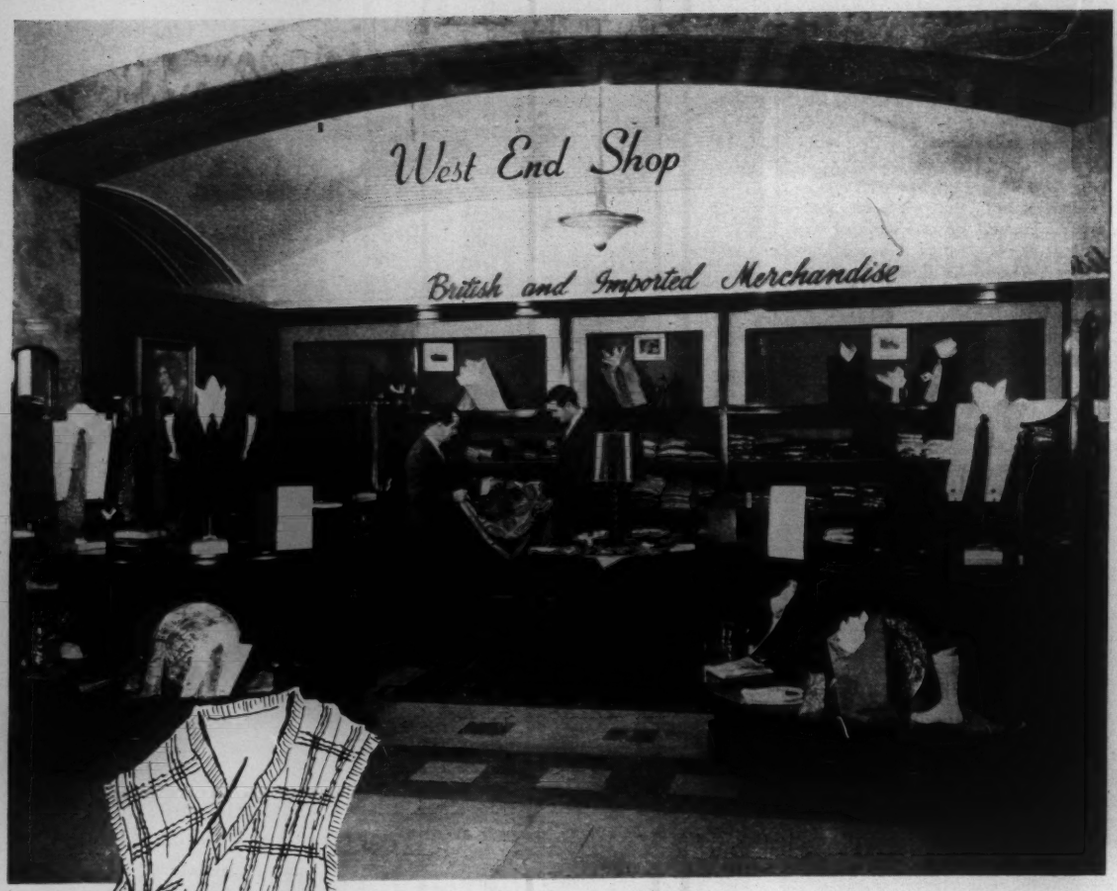

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FILMS

MASSIVE SPECTACLE DEPRESSING PLOT

THERE must, I suppose, be a public for so-called historical spectacles or the studios wouldn't spend millions on mediaeval sets and costumes not to mention extras, falcons, camels, heraldry and cloth-of-gold decor. The glitter and the bustle and scale are obviously designed to distract attention from the story, and as the scheme works out, the more massive the spectacle the more depressing the plot.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Certainly this is true of both current spectacles, "The Flame and the Arrow," and "The Black Rose." The tedium of "The Flame and the Arrow" is relieved by the gymnastics of Burt Lancaster—at least to the extent that a routine vaudeville show is relieved by the acrobat act. Unfortunately there are no such compensations in "The Black Rose."

To take them in their order, "The Flame and the Arrow" dishes up the Robin Hood theme, this time in the setting of Lombardy in the days of Frederick Barbarossa. The novelty here is that Burt Lancaster performs his own acrobatics without benefit of stunt men. It's quite a performance. Such prodigies of pole vaulting and chandelier and tapestry swinging haven't been seen on the screen since the days of Douglas Fairbanks senior. Actor Lancaster appears to enjoy his new activity. Usually a glum and perfunctory performer, he now leaps about with his face wreathed, rather startlingly, in smiles. Virginia Mayo, as his *vis-à-vis*, doesn't offer any variation on her customary performance but continues to alternate between fits of petulance and displays of cheesecake. This may not correspond historically to the behavior of a Twelfth Century Lombardy countess, but it fulfills all the script demands.

THE FILM offers in addition to the stars, an immense cast of extras, character actors and trained trapeze artists. The trapeze artists are fine.

If Burt Lancaster is consistently sunny in "The Flame and the Arrow" Tyrone Power as the Saxon hero in "The Black Rose" is unrelentingly morose. His grievances are (a) he is the bastard son of a Saxon nobleman, and (b) he still resents the two-hundred-year-old Norman Conquest, and (c) his grandfather won't speak to him. To escape his domestic and political difficulties he starts out for Cathay which in the screen version is no more than three steps from Norman England, as the camera jumps. En route he attaches himself to a Mongol general (Orson Welles) who has been commissioned to deliver eighty-one beautiful girls to Kublai Khan. One member of the shipment (Cecile Aubry) works her way into the hero's tent and attaches herself to *him*, adding far more than her weight

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(she's a slight little thing who looks about twelve years old) to the complications of the trip and the tedium of the film. Eventually they all reach Cathay where the hero quickly picks up the secrets of paper-making, gunpowder manufacture, and the magnetic compass. The camera then whisks him back without transition to Norman England, where he patriotically makes a gift of these discoveries to Edward I.

With the exception of Orson Welles, who as usual performs with immense presence and style, the characters move about without much energy and scarcely bother to act. The more glaring faults of "The Black Rose" however, lie in the screen script, which has eliminated most of the surprise of the original, along with any evidence of historical research; in Director Henry Hathaway's direction, which relegates three-quarters of the action to the dialogue; and in the cutting, which appears to have been done with a cleaver.

By way of compensation the week brought "The Happiest Years of Your Life," a very funny British comedy starring Alistair Sim and Margaret Rutherford.

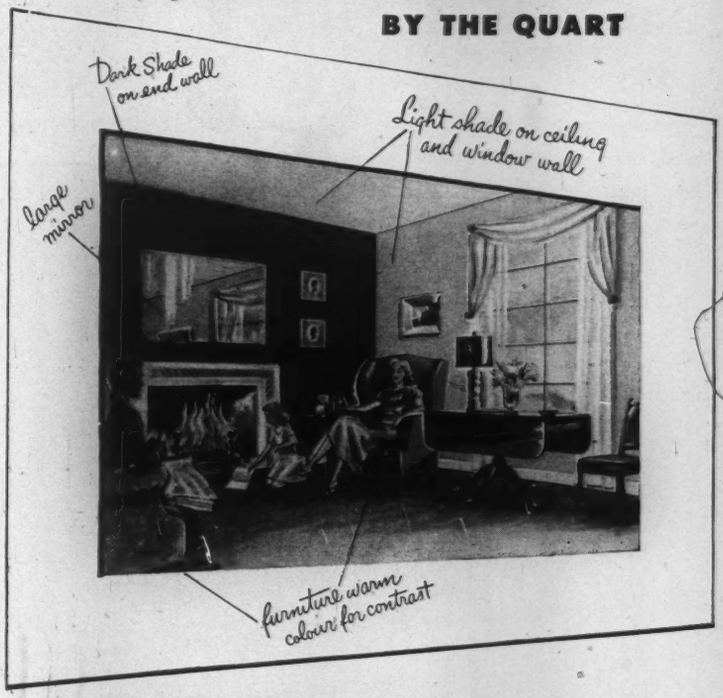
Mr. Sim is cast as the head of a boys' school and Miss Rutherford as the principal of the girls' academy. Through some departmental mismanagement the girls' school is abruptly billeted on Mr. Sim and his staff. While the unfortunate Head is still rocking from this catastrophe and from the awful impact of Miss Rutherford's personality, the demoralized school is visited by a delegation of Governors to inspect the boys, and a group of parents to visit the girls. Any logical explanations of these complications is lost in the general hubbub as well as in the strange elisions of British speech, but this doesn't matter, since the film depends almost entirely on the comedy talents of Mr. Sim and Miss Rutherford, who are superb.

There is some very funny dialogue which the principals toss away (without sacrificing a syllable) as though it were worthless. Actually it is priceless. — *Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—Warner Bros.
"THE FLAME AND THE ARROW"

Color Comfort

BY THE QUART



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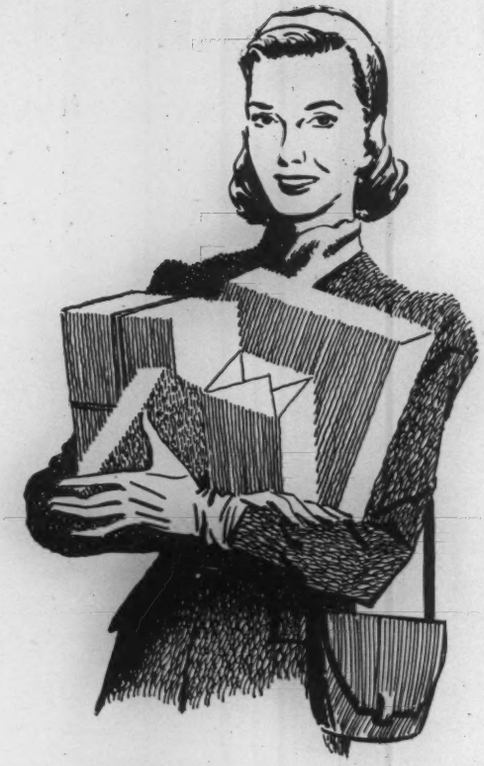

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INTERMISSION

Rugby, for Beginners

by Kim McIlroy

THE object of the game of rugby, or "football" (which is played largely with the hands) is to carry the "pigskin" (which is covered entirely with cowhide) the length of the "gridiron" (which is not gridded, but has stripes running across it) and to score a "touchdown" (which doesn't involve the ball being touched down at all).

Rugby is also known as "the Fall pastime," since practice commences early in July and the last games are played in December.

There are twelve men on a rugby team. Add them up on your fingers and you'll see that there should then be twenty-four men on the field at any one time. In practice, there are a lot more than this, since unlimited substitution is permitted and there are always players going into or out of the game. You'd think that this would be somewhat confusing, and you'd be quite right. It is.

In addition to the players, there are usually a quartet of officials. These men wear white plus-fours and look like a foursome who went out to play golf in the Twenties and forgot to come back. The officials carry whistles, which they blow every time the game gets exciting. Occasionally they don't move fast enough and get knocked down and trampled on. Then everybody cheers.

The twelve men on a rugby team are divided into the Line and the Backfield. Linemen are supposed to be big and strong. Backs are supposed to be fast and smart, and no doubt their mothers think they are. The coach doesn't.

In the center of the line is a man called the Snap, because he "snaps" the ball between his legs to start each play. Owing to his inverted viewpoint, the Snap is apt to get the idea that the world is all upside-down, an opinion which many share today.

FLANKING the Snap are the Insides, Middles, and Outsides. The Insides and Middles spend their afternoons glaring and snarling at the opposing Insides and Middles. What they snarl at each other wouldn't bear repeating here. Often they discuss each other's genealogies.

The Outsides are the ones who run down under kicks and try to tackle the man who catches the ball. They get in quite a bit of running during a game, and, unfortunately, considerably less tackling.

The key man in the backfield is the Quarterback. He is picked for his brains and his ability to make passes. This would be a dangerous combination in the parlor, but is harmless on the rugby field. The Quarterback does the thinking for the team, and sometimes the results aren't nearly so disastrous as they are at other times.

DEFYING all the laws of arithmetic, a rugby team has three Halfbacks. Most people wonder how they can keep out of each other's way; the coach wonders why they can't. The Halfbacks do most of the running with the ball. Without it, too.

The game of rugby begins with a kick-off. This task is frequently delegated to some visiting celebrity: a politician, perhaps, or a movie star. The movie stars have nicer-looking legs. Politicians, too, are sometimes loath to kick at another wind-filled object.

The team retrieving the ball on the kick-off is stuck with it. They are expected to advance it up the field by carrying it, passing it, or kicking it. Carrying it is the most certain, but the carrier is almost certain to be physically assaulted. Passes can be complete (rarely), incomplete (usually), or intercepted (occasionally). When you kick, the ball goes to the other team. Then *they* start worrying.

TO DECIDE on the strategy they will employ, the team goes into a "huddle." They huddle before every play and also whenever a player loses his pants. In the huddle the quarterback explains why the last play didn't work and why he hopes the next one will.

In the old days, defensive strategy consisted of the coach telling his men to "Get in there and tackle!" Today it is all done by numbers. A modern rugby player needs a better head for figures than a bookie.

For example, there is the standard 6-3-2-1 defensive formation, and the 5-4-2-1 to give strength in depth, and even the 7-3-2 for stopping them on the line.

The 5-4-3-1 is highly recommended, too, provided that the referee can't count.

TRAVEL

BERMUDA'S ST. GEORGE
PEEP INTO THE PAST

NEARLY 200 years ago in the Bermuda town of St. George, a brash young bachelor by the name of Brownlow Tucker was brooding over his unhappy lot in life. He had unwittingly insulted every maiden lady in the village and it was worth his life to venture out on the street, much less getting his laundry done. Today, however, Mr. Tucker's indiscretion is the delight of tourists who seek the unusual and picturesque in Bermuda.

The young bachelor—noting the number of unmarried women who had moved into a certain street—had jokingly called it "Old Maid's Lane." Despite the spinsters' wrath, and oblivious to the changes made by time, the nickname and other quaint names given the streets of St. George have remained, bringing to mind the colorful people and life of two centuries ago.

St. George is an old town, the oldest Anglo-Saxon settlement in the Western Hemisphere, in fact. It is at the eastern end of the coral islands, a half-hour drive from most of the hotels and Hamilton, the capital city, and sometimes overlooked by tourists. But there is no better place to enjoy the delightful experience of stepping back into an age-long past.

Sleeping in Sun

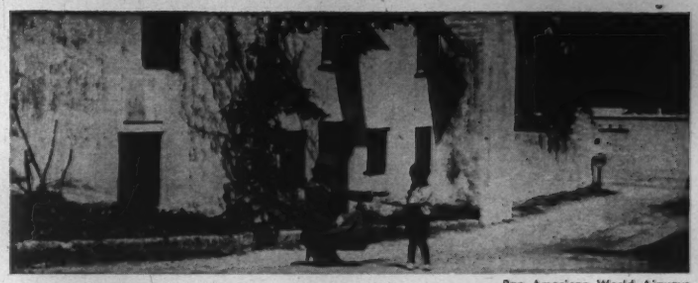
The big ships of today use Hamilton harbor, and the wharves of St. George—like the rest of the town—are quiet. The streets always seem to be sleeping in the sun; they are all but deserted and the houses are silent and shuttered against the heat. Even on the rare rainy day in Bermuda, the white roofs and white buildings and the high white walls—sheltering many of the quaint gardens and houses—give the illusion of sunshine.

St. George is a joy to jangled nerves; it's never been invaded by a juke box and the most irritating signs of modern civilization—hot dog and souvenir stands, neon lights and billboards—are completely missing. The only sounds heard there are the clop of the horses' hooves over the rude, stone streets, the melodious tinkle of the carriage bell or the occasional ring of a bicycle warning.

St. George affords top entertainment to people with an overgrown curiosity, to those who will wander along the picturesque little streets from the harbor up to the hill at the back of the town. Some of the quaintest lanes—like Featherbed Alley—are only a few hundred feet long. That came by its name because its residents shook their feather mattresses and pillows out of their windows every morning without fail.

Like all Bermudians, the residents of St. George are friendly and happy to talk to polite tourists. Since bantam automobiles have only been allowed on the Islands since the end of the war, most of them never formed the habit of travelling out of their own shire and know their neighborhoods well.

After hiking or cycling—a bicycle rents for $1.50 per day—up and down the streets of St. George, the Historical Building is an inviting and cool place to rest. It's the second-oldest house on the Islands and holds age-old treasures of Bermuda—among them a table hand-carved of cedar used in the Bermuda state house three centuries ago, a torpedo raft which drifted to the shores during the Civil War and an old kitchen with copper measures and a waist-high fireplace.



—Pan American World Airways

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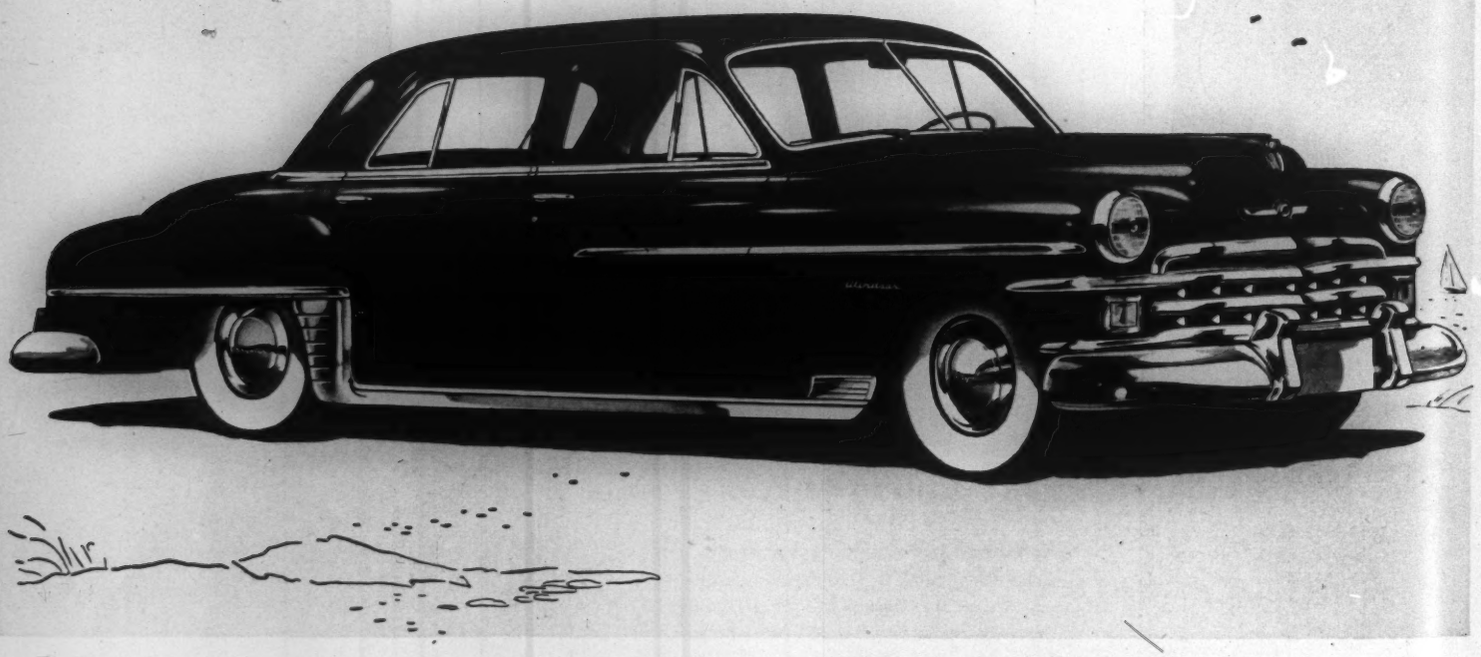

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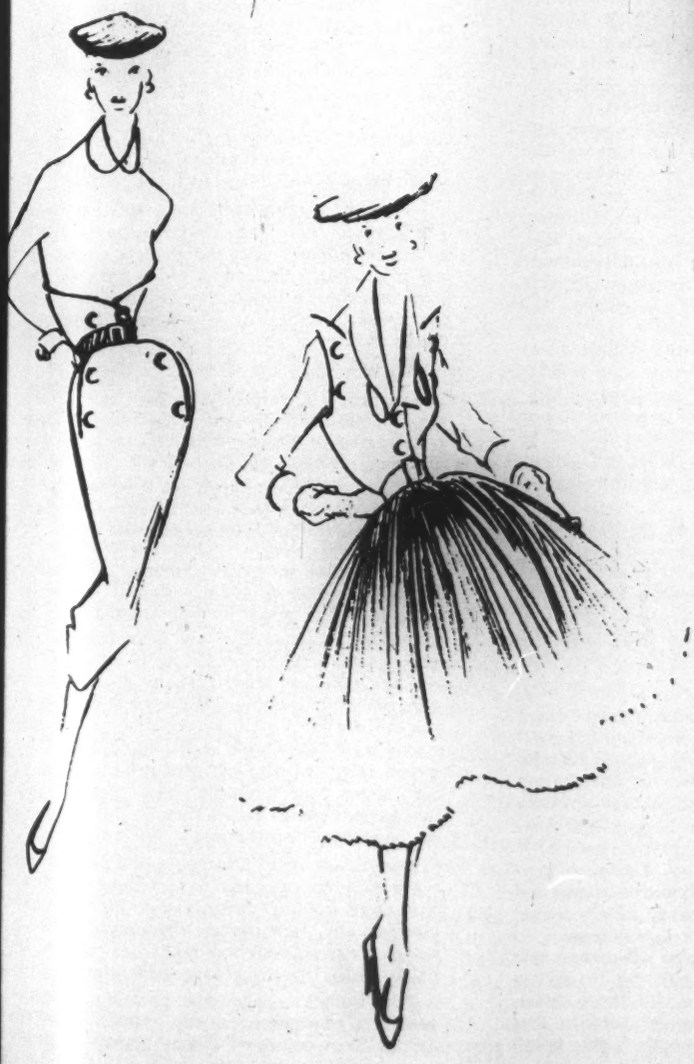
SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

The Two Minds Of Paris....

—The T. Eaton Company



SKETCHES on this page are "designers' sketches"—drawings made by leading Paris houses long before the styles they portray are shown publicly. These arrived in Canada with the original garments, starred in the fall fashion show at Eaton Auditorium, Toronto.

They illustrate the fact that Paris is of two minds. Christian Dior's "*Gascogne*" (extreme left), taupe wool crepe, has a very high, curving corselette and cummerbund. Curving line of latter is repeated on the narrow skirt of "*Chérie*" (left). Of black wool, it has three-quarter cuffed sleeves cut in one with bodice. Skirt is knife pleated, very full.

The *Ligne Clou* (nail line) is theme of Jacques Griffe collections—wider at top, very slender. Sketch at right illustrates his "overwhelming" collar. The ensemble, it's called "*Je Suis Snob*," is of black and white tweed. Above, a street length sheath of gold lamé, covered by a full-skirted coat of taupe Chantilly lace.

HOW TO GET YOUR NAME IN THE PAPERS

by Margaret Ness

—Telegram

PRETTY GIRLS *make good pictures.*

HUMAN INTEREST *and personality.*

—Telegram

GROUP IN ACTION *for some papers.*

WHO has the hardest job in any organization? The press convener. Yes, she has. Nobody questions the right of the secretary to make short or detailed minutes. As long as the treasurer is accurate, it doesn't matter how she keeps her books. BUT every member expects the publicity to be big, pictureful and splendid . . . whether the group rates columns of space or not.

Suppose the club organizes a dance to raise money. The press convener duly reports the events in glowing terms. Days later one inch of skeleton facts appears in the newspaper, tucked away in an obscure corner of the women's page. So the members take it out on the press convener. They imply that she can't possibly know her business . . . many a tearful press convener has phoned the women's editor the day after such an item appeared . . . and they suggest that next time she had better wangle more space or else.

Wangle! That seems to be the view of so many club women—that space can be wangled. It isn't so. The newspaper is interested in news. If your organization doesn't produce news, you don't get space. It's as fundamental as that.

SO FIRST thing a group should do is to evaluate its place in the community, coldly and honestly. Where does your group stand? Obviously national organizations, such as Red Cross, CNIB, IODE, rate in the upper space bracket. They are of interest to more readers than small, purely local groups. Even in a small town, some organizations have more readership appeal than others.

All right, you've looked the situation over and agreed that your club isn't of top ranking importance. Then don't jump on your press convener when she doesn't get as much publicity in the papers as the tops. Be satisfied to get your due.

And how do you get that? First, remember that on most women's pages space is at a premium. A routine monthly meeting, even complete with speaker, isn't news. Not unless the speaker has something practically earth-shaking to say. It isn't news when Mrs. A. T. Z. White returns from Europe and tells your group that the food in England is monotonous. It isn't news when Mrs. M. R. W. Smith urges the group to get out 80 per cent of the women to vote in the next election. It isn't news when Mrs. J. T. V. Black tells about ways and means of interesting new members in your organization.

Some daily papers refuse to accept routine meeting reports. Others use them as "fillers." That is, the women's editor has them set up in print and keeps them on hand for a few weeks. Should some extra space turn up just before closing deadline, then one of the items that fits the space is shoved in and appears. It's just as chancy as that. For meetings are not news.

OCCASIONALLY a smart press convener can see a new angle in routine proceedings and get good space thereby. A group was having a speaker who had already spoken at a number of other group meetings. There was nothing to pin any publicity hopes on there. But the speaker happened to show a short film for the first time, featuring a Hollywood star recently in the news. The press convener wrote a short account about the actress and the film, tacked on the speaker and the meeting, and got the story in the paper. It was news.

However, there is always the off-chance that your routine-meeting-report may get in. It's a pretty slim chance in any large city. Helen Allen, Women's Editor of *The Telegram*, Toronto, gets over 500 submitted reports a month; is able to use about ten. And then only as fillers. Still, you probably won't discontinue sending in the monthly meeting. So here are some practical tips to keep in mind. Some—or all—were included among the pet peeves of the women's editors interviewed by SATURDAY NIGHT.

(1) Be brief. Space is valuable. Every unnecessary word should be omitted. Slash adjectives brutally. A short account has a better chance of making the paper. It may fit in to a filler space. The editor doesn't have time to cut a long report down to size.

(2) Be sure all reports submitted are accurate. Check spelling of names. Initials are important. Give two, please. Never, never say that "Mrs. Jones addressed the Tri-Party Club." This particular Mrs. Jones may be the only Mrs. Jones in your Club but newspaper-wise she's nobody at all. She presumably has, or had, a husband. Put in his initials. Or if your Mrs. Jones prefers to be known as Mrs. Mary Jones, then let's have "Mary" in the report. Either way she's a definite Mrs. Jones whom a number of outside-your-club readers will probably recognize. Single women are referred to in most newspapers as Miss M. Jones or simply as Mary Jones. Follow style of your local paper.

(3) "Typewritten notices delight our hearts," says Harriet Hill, Women's Editor of *The Gazette*, Montreal. "But until the era of typewriters for all, we endure handwriting in all its permutations and combinations." And, if you're typing, don't forget to double space. It's much easier for the typesetter. If you're writing by hand, make quite, quite sure that names and initials are legible. A good rule is to spell them in block letters.

(4) "Time is important," says Ruth Andrew of *The Toronto Daily Star*. "Reports should be submitted immediately after the meeting, stating time and place. News three days old is too old, since some time must elapse in any case before the item can appear." Believe it or not, some press conveners have even submitted meeting-reports three weeks after the event took place.

And here is a word of advice to the press conveners themselves. If your report doesn't appear in the paper in the next few days or week, don't phone the women's editor about the omission. She hasn't lost the report; she'll get it in the paper if there is room; she's too busy to appreciate a phone call about a routine-meeting report.

NOW let's look on the bright side. The women's pages do want news. It's the press convener's job to learn what news is. She should read the women's pages carefully. See what items get the largest spread. Margaret Cragg, Women's Editor of *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, places stress on what the group is doing. That is the news. Suppose you are starting a new project. It's quite possible it may have fairly wide readership appeal. Other groups might wish to try your project too. A report about your interesting new project should rate space, perhaps even a picture. But remember, the emphasis is on the word "interesting."

Even if you aren't planning a new project, there is always a new approach to something old. Otherwise there wouldn't be any new novels, any new movies, any newspapers themselves. Here is where the press convener really has to work. It's up to her to dream up some new angles.

The women's page can probably absorb a couple of good stories a year about your organization. Even one good story—perhaps a picture

or two—is really worth a dozen or so printed reports of routine meetings.

Decide early in the year what particular event or project you'd like to see featured. Don't bother the women's editor with other, smaller events. Then about three days before the Big To-Do, phone the editor. (If yours is a weekly paper, find out how early the women's editor likes to be notified of happenings.) Don't put pressure on her to send a reporter.

You can just tell her the facts, say you would appreciate it if she could send someone to cover the event, and mention photograph possibilities. If the event is interesting enough, she'll try to send along a reporter and a photographer. But remember, some big story may happen to break that very day. She may not have a reporter or photographer available. Last year when the terrible *Noronic* fire broke out in the Toronto harbor, one paper even sent its drama critic, who happened to be at her desk, down to cover the disaster.

SO THE PRESS convener should be prepared to write up your Big Event herself, just in case the paper doesn't get there. If the treasury will run to it, there should be a professional photographer on hand too.

And speaking of pictures . . . what sort of pictures get in the papers? Some papers have an evaluating system. A picture is rated so much for its news value, so much for action (people doing something, not just smiling at the camera), so much for human interest. Naturally a picture that rates high on all three counts stands the best chance of acceptance.

In terms of your own organization what does this mean? If you are a service organization, you have human appeal right there. Pictures of some of your members helping at a military hospital, distributing gifts at a children's home, etc. If you are a social club, you depend more on news. If you can snare an international figure, a Member of Parliament, a visiting dignitary, you usually rate pictures.

If the press convener doesn't mind alienating friends, she might find her job much easier if she laid down a few rules at the beginning of her term. No pictures of members just for the sake of trying to get those members' pictures in the paper. Pictures taken and submitted only if they fall within two of the three categories (news, action, human interest).

SOME cynical professional publicity people take a jaundiced view of Toronto's three daily papers and hand out pictures on the theory that the *Star* will always take "cheesecake" (pretty girls); the *Globe* will fall for baby pictures; and the *Tely* will accept interesting people. A press convener should study the type of pictures that, day in and day out, appear in her local paper.

As this is the beginning of the year for many organizations, there are probably a large number of new press conveners. For them we have a last word. Two very busy women's editors told SN that they like to have newly elected press conveners phone and arrange to come in and see them. This gives the editor a chance to explain first-hand about space difficulties, brief the convener on what the paper is interested in.

Oh, and yes, don't try to show your appreciation of what the women's editor has done for your group by inviting her to some purely social "Do." She has to go to a great many parties in the line of duty. Many important meetings are luncheon ones; she is asked to press tea and cocktail parties to interview people. She has to run her department and write stories. She just hasn't the time to accept your invitation. Don't place her in the embarrassing position of having to refuse. She isn't ungrateful. It isn't that she doesn't want to go to your "Do." It's just that there are only 24 hours in any given day.

So, press conveners, just remember that items get in the papers on merit alone but that human nature is human nature. So preference goes to those conveners who approach the subject in an undemanding manner and send in *all* the facts, *clearly* written, including *initials*.

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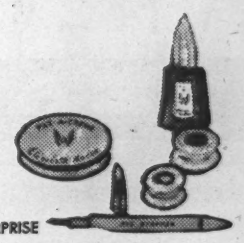

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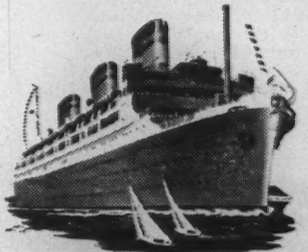

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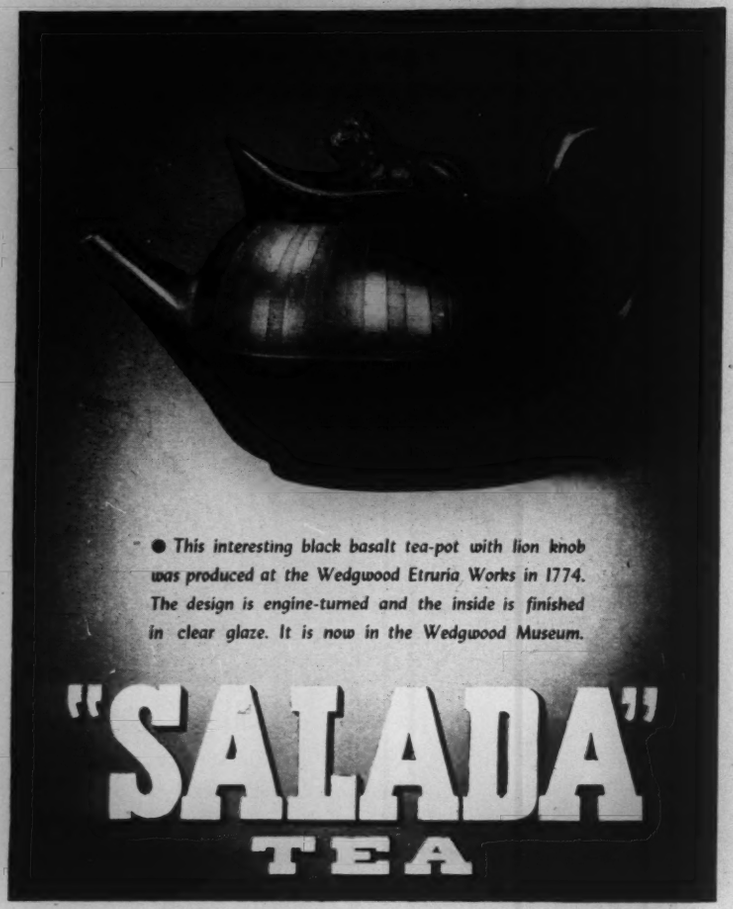

● *This interesting black basalt tea-pot with lion knob was produced at the Wedgwood Etruria Works in 1774. The design is engine-turned and the inside is finished in clear glaze. It is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

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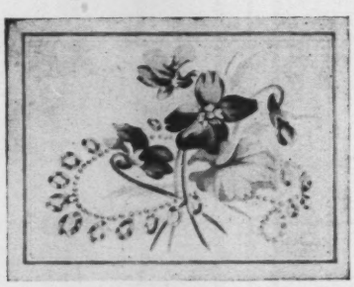
TEA



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Concerning Food:

A FAMILY AFFAIR

IMPORTANT to "family life" are functions such as reunions, birthdays, anniversaries or what have you. Some families being quite tribal hold frequent pow-wows.

If it's your turn to manage a small family affair (15-20 people) in honor of grandmother's birthday, you might change the usual ham-scalloped-potato-cake 'n ice cream-menu to

Cold Sliced Roast Turkey
with Dressing
Potatoes au Gratin
Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Sliced Cranberry Jelly, Celery Curls
Jellied Devilled Egg and
Vegetable Salad
Individual Rum Chiffon Pies
Bowl of Ice Cream
Birthday Cake (Dark Fruit)

1. Service—buffet.
2. You could allow the household one fiesta of hot turkey before the party.
3. Make a really cheesey sauce for diced cooked potatoes. Top with crumbs and more cheese.
4. For sandwiches use 1 slice whole wheat and 1 slice white bread.
5. Canned cranberry jelly will slice nicely. Chill first.
6. The salad is easily cut and served in squares.
7. Ice cream for those who prefer it, but wonderful Rum Chiffon tarts for something different.

Devilled Salad

Make up a prepared aspic jelly mix for 1 pint liquid. Add 1 tbsp. worcestershire sauce. Set aside to cool. Hard cook 5 eggs. Oil with salad oil a 9 x 9 cake pan. "Devil" the eggs very zippy and refill egg white halves level with the white. Press in a slice of stuffed olive. There will be some egg yolk filling left over to use for sandwiches.

Pour 1/3 of the aspic in cake tin. Let partially set and place 9 devilled egg halves cut side down in jelly (3 rows of 3 each). To remaining aspic add—

1/3 cup diced celery
1/3 cup diced cucumber
1/3 cup green peas
3 tbsp. sliced green onions
1 pimiento diced

Spread over eggs. Chill until firm or overnight. Unmould on flat surface. Cut into squares and arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with radishes and cress.

Rum Chiffon Filling

For 8 tart shells made in 4 in. diameter pie pans. Or a 9 in. or 10 in. pastry shell.

Soak 2 tbsp. (1 envelope) gelatine in ¼ cup cold milk. In top part of double boiler beat 4 egg yolks. Add ½ cup sugar, ½ tsp. salt, and ½ cup milk. Place over boiling water and stir until mixture thickens — about 10 minutes. Add softened gelatine, 2 tbsp. rum flavoring or 3 tbsp. rum (to taste). Let mixture cool. When it starts to thicken, beat 4 egg whites until stiff and add ½ cup sugar gradually. Fold into custard. Pour into baked shel's and chill in refrigerator. When ready to serve spread with sweetened whipped cream and sprinkle top with ¾ tsp. grated nutmeg.—*M.F.T.*

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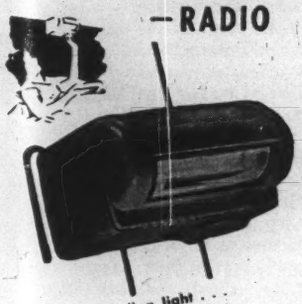

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Fashions:

FINE FEATHERS

ISN'T Fall wonderful? You're free as a bird, we hope. Youngsters off to school . . . mad-scramble weekends a happy memory . . . a baby sitter practically guaranteed . . . and so you've time to see the new Fall fashions.

In Toronto, at Simpson's, you saw them paraded on the runway last week . . . in Madeline Cassalino's narrow tunic and hobble-skirted black wool suit, with gleaming silver fox collar and border on the mobile panel . . . in Elizabeth Arden's grey plaid pyramid coat, the Spanish influence cleverly interpreted to our way of life . . . in another pyramid newcomer, Trigère's theatre coat of deep red velvet, mauve satin lined and worn over matching mauve satin dress . . . in Christian Dior's black and gold lamé formal in the new oblique line . . . in Ben Reig's "trumpet" silhouetted strapless evening gown with tiny bolero.

Yes, it was "Fashions in motion and emotion in fashions," as commentator Rosemary Boxer said to co-commentator Lorne Greene of the radio voice.

But what is Fall without a new *chapeau*? Radio's chanteuse Gisèle literally sang the millinery models down the runway . . . Sally Victor's multi-colored wool pillbox . . . Maude Roser's ship-inspired "Frigate" of black velvet with gold feathers . . . and her white feathered bonnet with rhinestones a-twinkle low on the forehead . . . and Florence Reichman's black velvet with gold feathers in an adaptation of the crested helmet of Goddess Athena.

Models wore the new Elizabeth Arden "Surprise" make-up.

Picture Stars

Next best thing to a trip abroad for those at the Eaton show was a quick trip—via colored movie—to houses of big name designers in Paris and London. Jacques Fath leaned on the white railing of his house boat on the Seine. Balmain in swim suit was seen beside his swimming pool. London's designers—all male, all handsome—were seen at doorway of their elegant, window-boxed establishments. Then dresses "in person" were introduced by Dora Matthews, commentator.

Noted: A mantle, magnificently draped up over each shoulder, in putty colored duvetyn . . . collarless necklines . . . buttons, buttons, buttons . . . Dior's long pink evening gloves joined together and worn like a halter . . . the many late afternoon dresses in wool . . . Sarah Bernhardt sleeves on a fuchsia coat by Griffe (he calls it *"Qu'en Pensez Vous"*) . . . a skirt that by some mysterious and intricate hocus pocus becomes tightly draped trousers in front.

And your name didn't have to be Mac-something-or-other to make you thrill to the skirling of a kilted piper. He piped a whole procession of models down the Eaton Auditorium . . . all of them dressed in tartan.

Hats appeared in a "seeing double" scene . . . a movie close-up of each hat as it was worn on the stage. Noted: a tight-fitting off-face hat made entirely of tiny steel beads . . . a madonna hat tightly swathed to the head and under the chin.

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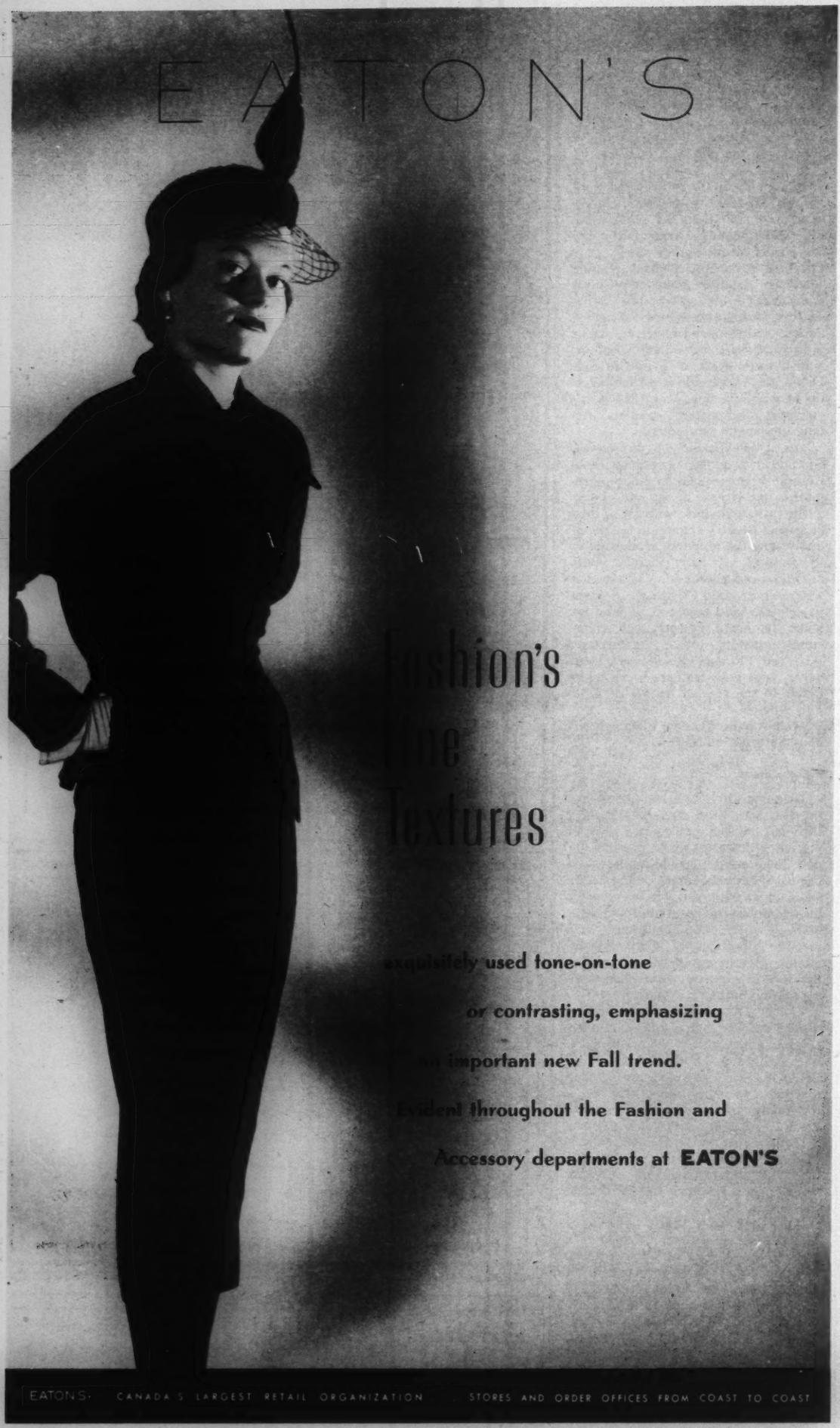

Distaff:

THE RIGHT FLOWERS

MOST certainly she'd have a "green thumb" if she ever stayed home long enough to garden. But **Mrs. Dorothy Biddle** has been trotting around for years to garden clubs and telling them how to arrange flowers. She manages to spend Christmases at home in Pleasantville, NY. Last week she came on her first lecture tour to Canada, brought to Toronto by the Ontario Garden Club. Her three lectures to club members and her public lecture were all complete sell-outs. In collaboration with daughter Dorothea Blom, she has written seven books. "Flower Arrangement for Everyone" and "Table Setting for Everyone" are the latest.

DOROTHY BIDDLE

■ Fall has broken out in a rash of scholarship awards. The Western Board of Music in Alberta announced two Edmonton winners. Soprano **Ruth Gillis** won the $200 Hudson Bay's Company and the $100 Edmonton Women's Musical Club awards. Cellist **Josephine Rowan** received the $275 string scholarship of the Peabody Conservatory of Music.

■ Three Sweet Girl Graduates walked away with $1,600 IODE scholarships. They are **Helen Joy Brett** of Vancouver, **Elizabeth Ellen Waterson** of St. Stephen, NB, and **Yvonne Anne Patenaude** of Saskatoon, Sask.

■ The money's going up. The next award winners we noticed were in the $2,000 bracket. Winners of Imperial Oil awards to that tune were **Bernadine Lenore Jeffrey** of Edmonton and Calgary and **Marion Constance Crickmay** of Calgary.

■ Victoria Public Library proudly houses the Second Vice-President of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. **Muriel Laing** was thus elected at the annual conference in Oregon.

■ New Director of Recreation for Ontario Division, CNIB, is **Dorothea Powell.** She's a UBC graduate; comes to CNIB from the Chinese YWCA in Vancouver.

■ This seems to be the West's week to "howl" in these columns. The CNE held a Dominion contest for Canada's loveliest grandmother; found her in **Mrs. George C. Ball** of Edmonton.

■ For 25 years **Esther Beith** was Executive Director of the Child Health Association of Montreal. Just recently she retired and plans to live at Herring Cove, NS, where she can "read detective stories, listen to records and watch the sea." Born at Whitby, Ont., Miss Beith graduated from the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; has been active in child health work in New York, Toronto and Halifax.

■ New President of the Ontario Provincial Council of Catholic Women's League is **Catherine Teal** of London. Vice-President is **Mrs. M. F. McGlade** of Smiths Falls.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Imaginary Reviews

by Mary Lowrey Ross

(Written after reading a number of critical speculations on the biographical nature of "Sunset Boulevard," "Across the River and Into the Trees" and other current works.)

"A THREE-ACT dramatic play by Albert Einstein must inevitably rouse excited speculation and interest in both dramatic and scientific circles. It is unfortunate therefore that the much-heralded Einstein drama 'The Human Equation' should have left the opening night audience alternately baffled and apathetic.

"While the author introduces many current social problems he does not attempt to solve them in terms intelligible to an audience untrained in abstract thinking. To elucidate the action, the dramatist has given his human characters the functions, values and sometimes even the attitudes of mathematical figures. This is no help. One must question, too, the dramatic value of solving the human problems of love, jealousy, despair, etc. by blackboard equation.

"For the reviewer, it must be admitted, the most fascinating problem raised by 'The Human Equation' was the question of the identity of the central character. Professor Loucks is a mathematical scientist of world-wide reputation. So is Professor Einstein. Professor Loucks plays the violin and is constantly plunging into periods of silent abstraction; and while this slows the action almost interminably it is an invaluable clue to the real identity of the central character. And, finally, Professor Loucks appears constantly on the stage in a sweat-shirt and house-slippers.

"Is Loucks Einstein? Is Einstein Loucks? This, far more than the obscure message that has foundered in the text, is a problem to engage every thoughtful student of contemporary drama."

"CHARLIE McVITTY, the hero of 'Comrade McVitty,' a first novel by an unnamed author, is an Englishman who comes to Canada as a youth. Already fired by Marxian principles he quickly founds the Communist Party and is soon its leader. When the Party is outlawed, Charlie goes to jail. Far from regarding this as a hardship, however, he comes to look on his jail term as a rich and fruitful experience, as well as a profound spiritual gain for his Party.

"After his release he devotes himself to a carefully planned crusade intended to provoke the authorities into outlawing the Party and sending him back to jail—a program that is constantly thwarted by a brutal and crafty government. The end of the novel has the hero addressing a street meeting which is subsequently broken up by the police, who callously decline to arrest the leader. This, the novel seems to indicate, is Charlie McVitty's real martyrdom.

"Large sections of 'Comrade McVitty' are obviously fictional—his encounter with an American secret agent in a pullman car on the Turk-Sib railway, for instance, as well as his romantic passage with Ludmilla Pawchentko, and his meeting, at a Bosphorus resort, with Lanny Budd, a character created by Upton Sinclair. Readers are likely to become confused by a novel in which some of the characters are fictions created by the author, while some are real characters disguised as fiction, and still others are fictional characters who have strayed in from someone else's novel.

"There can of course be little doubt as to the actual identity of Charlie McVitty, and it seems to this reviewer that in blurring the firm and obvious biographical line here the author has sacrificed far more than he has gained.

"GEORGE Bernard Shaw's latest comedy 'Jinkins Says "Hands Up" ' raised only an occasional ripple of amusement in the first-night audience, which recognized, in the most recent work of the 96-year-old playwright, no more than a hasty rearrangement of some of the best-known Shavian prejudices and opinions. At the same time 'Jinkins Says "Hands Up" ' is a work of undeniable dramatic interest, since it reveals, on careful examination, that G.B.S. has drawn here an astonishingly detailed and accurate portrait of himself.

"Like Shaw, the hero, Maurice Pacey, is a 96-year-old playwright who began life as a music and dramatic critic. Like Shaw, too, he is a vegetarian, a wit, an iconoclast, a postcard addict and a crusader for simplified spelling. The resemblances indeed were so many and striking that your reviewer could not resist writing Mr. Shaw a note, asking him to confirm the now general theory that 'Jinkins Says "Hands Up" ' is autobiographical in intention.

"Mr. Shaw's reply (by postcard) was characteristic.

" 'At the age of 96 (he wrote) I no longer feel it necessary to dangle the obvious directly in front of the world's nose.' "

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RAINMASTER
STYLED BY Lou Ritchie

FOOTBALL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

to get his pass away. And if his receivers can't shake their covers, he won't have anybody to pass to. I know how most of the players on opposing teams move on pass plays, but often the fellows on my own team can point out something I haven't noticed. If they can tell you of a mistake the pass defence is making, it's a lot easier to complete a pass.

"For instance, Ralph Toohy is one Alouette pass-receiver who is pretty good at head-and-shoulder faking. They all do it in American football, but not many of them seem to know about it up here. Anyway, one day in the middle of a game Toohy told me that on a play where he ran wide and was supposed to cut in toward the centre of the field, he noticed that the defending halfback cut in with him. So I said, 'Pretend you're going to cut in this time. Give him that head-and-shoulder fake and cut back out again.' Toohy ran down the field, pretended he was going to cut in and sucked the defending halfback in, then cut out and caught the pass to run for a touchdown."

A passer, as Filchock sees him, is a little like a pitcher in baseball and employs a variety of "stuff."

"Take a hook pass over the line," he says. "It's a short pass and you have to pop 'em in there so you bullet the ball a bit. On passes into the flat you have to lead your receivers so they can shake their covers and take the ball without breaking stride. On long passes you gauge the height of the throw by the speed of your receivers.

"You usually try to fool the defence by flooding the zone with potential pass-receivers. Then you look for the guy who's left uncovered and try to hit him with the pass. That's why I think the man-to-man defence beats the x-zone defence against the pass, though some teams combine the two and do pretty well."

Filchock is known as a passer who will occasionally run with the ball. He was asked if these were "set" plays.

"Nope," he said. "When that happens it's because somebody missed a blocking assignment and an opposing player is in on top of me. I'm running from fright, more or less. I just don't want to be smeared."

Flinging Frank's observations tend to support the view that Canadian football is improving all the time. If he had been familiar with the evolution of the game, he would have known why the linemen didn't impress him as much as the halfbacks. It wasn't until 1946 that the CRU adopted the rule permitting interference 10 yards beyond the line of scrimmage, which changed our entire conception of line play in Canada. Pulling, screening and trapping only then became fundamentals of line play. These fundamentals are now being taught to ambitious young high school players and it should follow that the line play will improve as time goes on.

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Brain-Teaser:

Cutting It Fine

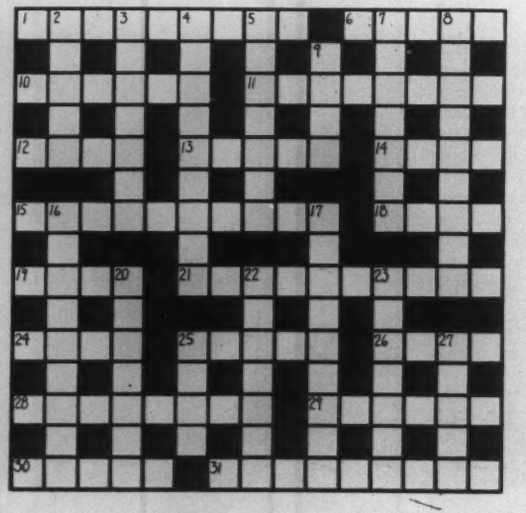
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Linguists and lingerie do. (9)
6. See 7. (5)
10. It's larks to sit around with a boy of great expectations. (6)
11. Beatings done up brown? (8)
12. Pericles' good fairy? (4)
13. It seems he left his mark on literature more than once. (5)
14. Cultured and certainly not rude. (4)
15. Austere gents train on this, perhaps. (10)
18. Went with Tim Cratchit. (4)
19. Split personalities here? (4)
21. Deuce! Two to go to net the game! (10)
24. Spring or neap, returning. (4)
25. Did Aladdin's have light-brown hair? (5)
26. Could be a rush order, of course. (4)
28. In which the vaults are over head. (4-4)
29. Two of a kind am I! (6)
30. With 6 it's a narrow squeak. (5)
31. There is no charge, mother, to take your boy. (9)

DOWN

2. Cockney 13? (5)
3. Mount Notasdry, Washington. (7)
4. Like a nut, I sail and sink. (9)
5. Not the price of a day-letter, by the sound of it. (7)
7. "Babies haven't any hair;
   Old men's heads are just as bare;
   Between the cradle and the grave
   Lies a ..... and a 6." (7)
8. In the U.S. he takes the law into his own hands. (9)
9. Scan only a part of it. (4)
16. Herb, can you spell weed? (9)
17. The fruit certainly ain't green the way we like it! (9)
20. 'Armful mollusc. (7)
22. We rage at French wine tasting like this! (7)
23. Herod was sort of a prig to father. (7)
25. Dress to brag about. (4)
27. Capital with an atmosphere. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Port of Halifax
9. Orphans
10. Infused
12. Thrust
13. Homespun
15. Poultry
16. Radical
18. Creased
20. Mustang
22. Fatalist
25. Holier
27. Carrion
28. Volcano
29. North Atlantic

DOWN

2. Opportune
3. Transit
4. Puse
5. Amigo
6. Infield
7. Aesop
8. South Pacific
11. Donald Gordon
14. Eyed
16. Rome
17. Charivari
19. Soloist
21. Swollen
23. Torso
24. Senta
26. Evil

(124)

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Torquay: Round Three

U.S. Will Be Main Target In the Tariff Talks But Possible Concessions Are Limited

by Michael Barkway

IN THE English resort town of Torquay, delegates from nearly 40 countries will meet at the end of this month for the third round of tariff negotiations under GATT, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

The United States delegation alone will number about 200 people. The Canadians will manage with a mere dozen. Let's hope the English winter is mild, because all these officials will be holing up in Torquay for the winter. The best guess is that it may take them six months to get through with their job.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

In this present world of currency restrictions, tariff barriers are a relatively minor obstacle to trade except in the case of those countries which do not need import controls to preserve their currency reserves. That means the United States, and it means practically nobody else; though to all the rest of the world Canada seems to be very much in the same position. Any country which can get over the tariff barriers of the United States and Canada is free to sell its goods in either country. Unfortunately that is not true of most of the rest of the world.

It will be interesting to see at Torquay how far the countries of Western Europe show a concern about each others' tariff barriers. At Geneva three years ago they did not show very much, because all of them were using direct import controls so much that tariffs were a very minor factor in the intra-European trade picture. Since then, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, with some prodding from the United States, has gone a good way towards getting rid of these import controls. If the liberalization of intra-European trade has gone as far as some of the Governments' statements imply, these countries may have a renewed awareness of each others' tariffs keeping out their exports.

The Canadian Government has notified as many as 30 countries of tariff reductions it would like to get from them, though in many cases the Canadian list of requests was pretty short. It remains true for Canada—perhaps even more than for the others—that the United States tariff is the main target.

And here's where Washington imposes limits on what the conferers can do. The Administration officials are limited in the concessions they can make by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. This act allows the Administration to reduce American tariffs in return for reductions made by other countries, but it limits the U.S. concessions to 50 per cent of the rate in force on the 1st of January 1945. Now, on most of the items in the U.S. tariff this maximum 50 per cent concession has already been made. The really solid, substantial benefits which we could gain from the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act were gained at the Geneva meeting three years ago. Torquay cannot produce U.S. concessions on that scale. But there are still a number of quite important items on which the U.S. negotiators will have power to make tariff reductions, and the Canadian delegation intends to make the most of these.

Mopping-Up

So far as the U.S. tariff is concerned, Torquay might be described as a "mopping-up operation". It will be an attempt to make sure that the U.S. Administration does grant the maximum reduction permitted under the act on all those items where it has not already been made.

From the Canadian delegation's point of view this means much more than a series of direct negotiations with United States officials. In many cases we will be just as much interested in the negotiations which the U.S. conducts with other countries. That is the curious way these GATT negotiations are conducted. They end in a general agreement for tariff reductions which apply to all the participating countries. But these reductions are arrived at by a series of two-way negotiations. That is why the United States needs so large a group of officials: it will have several separate negotiating teams conducting talks with different countries at the same time.

U.S. Rule

The U.S. rule is to negotiate only with the country which is the "chief supplier" of each item. But all the signatories of GATT, including the United States, have to apply "the most favored nation principle". That means that any concessions granted to one country must be granted to all the other GATT countries. In the Annecy negotiations, for example, Canada negotiated with Italy. Italy granted reductions on Canadian wheat and rye among other things. Canada granted reductions on Italian tombstones and canned anchovies among other things. It was a fair two-way bargain. But the concessions given by Italy to Canadian wheat applied equally to wheat from Australia and Argentina, and the Canadian concession to admit marble tombstones free of duty applied to any country which wanted to sell us marble tombstones. When it comes to the United States market, any concessions which we get from the U.S. in direct negotiations with them will have to be matched by concessions in the Canadian tariff. But just as important to our exports are the concessions which the U.S. may make to some other country: they will also apply to us, and we will get them without making any concessions in return.

Germany Included

At Torquay, Western Germany will be entering GATT negotiations for the first time. In the U.S. tariff there are a number of items which are supplied chiefly by Germany. The Germans will negotiate with the Americans, for example, about a number of important items in the field of steel products and in the chemicals group. Any concessions the Germans get may be quite significant to Canadian firms manufacturing similar products. Similarly, in certain textile items the United Kingdom or Italy or France may be the country to conduct the negotiations with the United States. But in some of these lines Canadian firms may also be interested in trying to get into the United States market: if so, they will benefit from any concessions made to the other countries.

To reveal the list of items in which the Canadian delegates will be particularly interested might spoil their whole pitch. It would be like sitting down to a poker game with a large mirror behind your shoulder. So it is not possible to say in detail what Canadian industries might benefit. But the U.S. tariff contains some important items on which reductions are still possible in each of the following fields: paper products, base metals, fish and products, and miscellaneous manufactured goods. One item which has become obvious is Douglas fir plywood. There is also the plastics field, in which an attempt is being made to revise the Canadian tariff and revisions are urgently needed in the U.S. one. Beyond that we shall have to wait for the upshot of the negotiations to see what specific lines may get improved opportunities in the U.S. market.

It is not even possible to give any reliable estimate of the total volume of trade which may benefit from the reduced barriers. Because the trade which is done *now* is not necessarily a guide to the amount of trade which might be done if the tariff barriers were reduced. There may be, for example, Canadian firms manufacturing toys which make no attempt to sell in the United States, but which might be able to establish a market there if the tariffs were cut in half. There may, again, be Canadian companies in the pulp and paper field not even attempting to manufacture finished grades of paper, which would nevertheless find it worth while to start such manufacture if the United States market were open to them.

Other Side

The other side of the picture is the list of concessions which Canada may make. Here again it would be folly to announce or hint at the concessions which we might be prepared to make in a bargain. But it is fair to say, in a general sense, that Canada will probably not have to make any very big or striking concessions. Half, or more than half, the concessions we hope to get will come by the "most favored nation" principle without any return from us. But of course we must expect reductions in some items of the tariff.

It is almost certain too that there will be further reductions in the preferences which have already been whittled away by the first two rounds of tariff negotiations. Some of the British preferential tariffs, such as those on textiles, are still of considerable importance, but there are many other lines in which the flow of trade has so changed that the preferential rate is now very little used.

HEAD *delegate for Canada is Dana Wilgress, High Commissioner in U.K.*

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BUSINESS ANGLE

How Close Are Controls?

HOW close is price control? One might counter with the question, how close is war? But price control and other governmental wartime controls may be closer than actual war, since stresses produced by the rearmament program may make them necessary. Various Government spokesmen have told us that controls are not in prospect now. But the Government has taken "stand-by" powers from Parliament, and will almost certainly use them if there is any considerable amount of anticipatory price-raising or of buying for hoarding purposes by either business or consumers. The reason is that our economy is in a somewhat vulnerable position in respect of prices and of materials supply.

It's true, of course, that this country is equipped to produce munitions much more quickly and abundantly than it was at the beginning of World War II. We have much more industrial equipment and technological knowledge now. No doubt a good deal of reconversion of plant and retooling and training will be required, but we can deliver the goods. However, a large-scale program will make a bigger dent in our peacetime economy now, since the materials and the factory capacity and the labor will have to be taken largely from civilian production.

The fact is that Canadians have been living at a pretty high rate during the last year or two. In connection with his Essential Materials bill, Trade and Commerce Minister Howe gave Parliament figures showing that export trade is booming, the deficit on trade with the United States is being reduced, private and public investment is at an all-time high—probably $3,700 million during the present year, the construction industry will do $3,100 million worth of business, and the gross national product will probably exceed $17 billion.

Already Short

Before the placing of any war orders we have been short of steel and of electrical equipment and of many construction materials, as a result of the vigorous expansion going on across the country in recent years. The Government would have to impose early controls in these vital fields to protect the defence program if it were not able to count on cooperation from the big producers and distributors, who will, as they did in the last war, sell to business buyers on a Government-set priorities basis.

The Government itself has no illusions about the effects of price controls, and wants to use them no more than it has to. The labor unions, on the other hand, concerned about the effects of wage increases on industry's production costs and therefore on prices, would like to have an immediate resumption of price control. But as Mr. Howe told Parliament, it would be folly to attempt to control prices without also controlling wages and salaries.

Canadians were given a remarkably good price control administration in the last war, under Donald Gordon, but even so most of them are not looking for any more of it. Price control cannot help but make trouble for business, and eventually for consumers too. If prices are not allowed to rise in reflection of increases in cost of production, the quality of the goods will be lowered or their production will cease. The consumer certainly does not gain in the one case, and definitely loses in the other. If the manufacturer or distributor is forced out of business, jobs are lost.

Doesn't Ensure Supply

A government can say that an article shall not be sold at more than a certain price, but it cannot (unless it does the producing itself) ensure that goods will actually be available at the price it fixes. You are likely to have a situation where people who are willing to pay a fair price for something, and the maker or distributor who wants to sell at that price, are unable to do business, to the detriment of both, because of governmental price-fixing. That is, they can't do business legally. If they ignore the price control, they are creating a "black market".

The fact is, of course (and the price controllers know it better than most) that the free movement of prices is the best possible means of keeping supply and demand in balance. Buyers who are free to choose between competitive goods are themselves price controllers, operating at the most effective level.

But balancing supply and demand is not the issue in the situation we are now facing. The issue is national and Western security. To protect the preparedness program it may be necessary to control materials and prices, despite the general undesirability of controls. Good citizens will do their part to make them unnecessary by refraining from hoarding.

—J. Steele

by P. M. Richards

What Makes A President?

New Canadian Chamber of Commerce Head Is Artist, Professor, and Businessman

by T. A. Mansell

A MAN who combines a highly successful business career with no mean success as an amateur portrait painter is the new "kingpin" of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Head of an Edmonton firm of chartered accountants, Francis George Winspear, 47, is now national chief of an organization that comprises nearly 700 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce across Canada.

A busy man—he's associated with several firms either as President or Director—Winspear makes a point of finding time for his hobbies. He says he does better work because of it. "I think every businessman needs such a release," he explains. "That's one of the vital things universities are doing; teaching businessmen how to live."

Favorite subjects for his brush are friends, Indians, and bucking bronchos. Make a point of his painting, and he'll talk it down, but not too much. "I'm not a good painter, mind you. I haven't taken lessons. But so far there have been no complaints."

Born in Birmingham, England, in 1903, Winspear came to Calgary in 1910 with his parents.

Winspear got his schooling in Calgary at Crescent Heights High School. This was where the late Alberta Premier, William "Bible Bill" Aberhart was principal. "Mr. Aberhart," says Winspear, "was the best mathematics teacher I ever knew."

Following school graduation, he joined the Bank of Toronto in Calgary as a junior clerk. But, loaded with ambition, he studied extramurally at Queen's University.

In 1924 he decided to become a chartered accountant, and was articled to a resident partner for George A. Touche and Co. When he completed his articles he joined the staff of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., and in 1929 moved to Edmonton to take over management of the branch in that city. A year later he launched his own firm.

In the same year, Dr. R. C. Wallace, then President of the University of Alberta, and now Principal of Queen's, invited Winspear to lecture on accountancy on a part time basis.

He became Professor of Accountancy at the university and in 1948 was named Professor Emeritus.

—William Kensit

F. G. WINSPEAR

Prominent in the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, Winspear is a past President of that organization. Last year he was Vice-President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce as well. He was elected President at the recent annual meeting in Banff.

He is head of many leading firms, including Northwest Industries Ltd., Edmonton Hoover Machine Co., Ltd., Swanson Lumber Co., Ltd., Gorman's Ltd., Alberta Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., Timber Preservers Ltd., and Royal City Sawmills Ltd., both the last named being Vancouver firms.

An impressive list: According to Winspear, "There is a little history behind each" of his many business interests. For example, his interest in Northwest Industries Ltd., an aircraft repair firm, was largely a matter of civic pride.

"The company was in difficulties and Mr. H. R. Milner and I felt it would be a great disaster if the plant closed down." They had interested eastern capital, and gave the plant new management. A staff of several hundred persons now is being restored to handle a full program.

Winspear says that throughout his business career, his greatest asset has been "the confidence that at least one bank has had in me. When I was in accounting practice, they got my advice, and over a long period found it usually worked out all right. That's the first essential in business—confidence in every respect."

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The said dividend will be payable on or after October 2, 1950 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 8 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on September 15, 1950, by cheque which will be mailed on September 30, 1950, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

2. A dividend (Number 14) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Reedeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending September 30, 1950.

The said dividend will be payable on or after October 2, 1950 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 14 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on September 15, 1950, by cheque which will be mailed on September 30, 1950, from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

3. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C., will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year. Bearers of Share Warrants, on the other hand, must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

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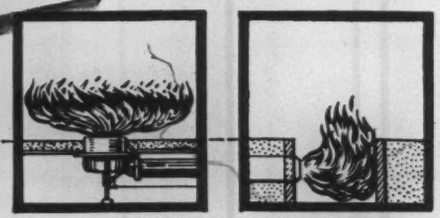

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

THIS week war and defence requirements governed thinking on the business front. It was evident that the present rearmament program was only an interim one and might have to be enlarged considerably. The same was true of taxation. And it appeared that despite governmental and business desires to the contrary, all-over price and wage and materials controls might have to be applied to safeguard the defence program and the national welfare. It all depended on coming strains and pressures.

Though the Prime Minister had said that Canadian troops would not be sent to Europe and that Canada's main role in United Nations' defence would be that of an arsenal, it appeared that this decision, like many other tremendous decisions now being made or demanding to be made, might be nullified and changed overnight as the result of new developments in the world situation.

Presumably such changes would importantly affect the nature of Canadian production. But they would not be likely to lower the general level of Canadian business activity.

Policy:

PRICE DAMPER

EVEN before the effects of accelerated defence spending had been felt, rising prices were causing trouble on the labor front, in household budgets, and even in the Federal budget.

A report by the Purchasers' Association of Toronto showed a tight supply situation and rising prices over a wide range of materials. In construction, getting most items had reached the "difficult, if not impossible stage." Even cement, with production at an all-time high, was on a ration basis. Electrical material prices were 10 per cent higher. Manufacturers of some paper boxes and shipping cases were quoting three to four months' delivery. Paint and varnish supply had been hit hard by U.S. buying, and the coal car shortage on railways had tightened up coal supply. Rubber prices had risen in New York from 26½ cents a pound in May to about 57 cents now. Cotton was about 10 cents a pound higher.

With the outlook for defence expenditures substantially and immediately higher, something had to be done about prices.

Price controls seemed to be out, for the time being anyway. There were other methods. Convinced that the Canadian economy was capable of increasing defence production without seriously hurting the standard of living, Ottawa was going to limit its price control activities to nipping off some of the roots of rising prices.

Nip one: a form of flexible credit control. A bill restricting consumer credit got through Commons without a dissenting voice. When it becomes law it will have regulations attached to it; under the regulations some consumer goods will be singled out to receive restrictions on their sale and purchase by the installment method. What items will be selected will be determined by the results of a survey aimed at finding out where installment buying adds seriously to inflation. But there's a wide field for Government activity in this respect: sales finance and acceptance companies increased financing of the installment method by 37 per cent between 1948 and 1949. The share of consumer goods financing increased from 58.9 per cent of the aggregate to 66.9 per cent.

Nip two: The Essential Materials (Defence) Act. This gives the Government power to control production and distribution of goods and services which it declares essential to defence. C. D. Howe will administer the Act. As far as he is concerned the test of whether the controls will be applied will be "whether the particular article is being bought in quantity for defence, and whether the defence purchases create a scarcity."

—Jim Lynch

REIN-HOLDER HOWE: "... *if defence purchases create a scarcity.*"

Finance:

MAZUMA

ALBERTA appears to be racing to another big surplus year. The financial report issued by Provincial Auditor C. K. Huckvale on the government's operations in the three month period ended June 30 showed an overall cash surplus of $14,156,959, nearly trebling the $5,230,042 cash surplus at June 30, 1949.

Cash receipts from ordinary sources climbed to $38,221,000, an increase of $13,558,203. On the other hand, cash payments for ordinary services only increased by $2,557,161 to a total of $16,728,947. The province provided $400,962 for debt retirement and made net payments of $6,934,210 on capital account, an increase of $2,068,563.

Pumping new found cash into the provincial treasury, the sales of crown-owned petroleum and natural gas leases yielded $15,198,837, an increase of $10,912,414 over the similar period of last year. There was an increase of $591,000 in motor vehicle licence fees, $500,000 more than the same period in 1949 from liquor control board profits and an extra $103,549 from the gasoline tax.

—CP

FORECASTER GARDINER: *"More livestock . . . whether we like it or not."*

Agriculture:

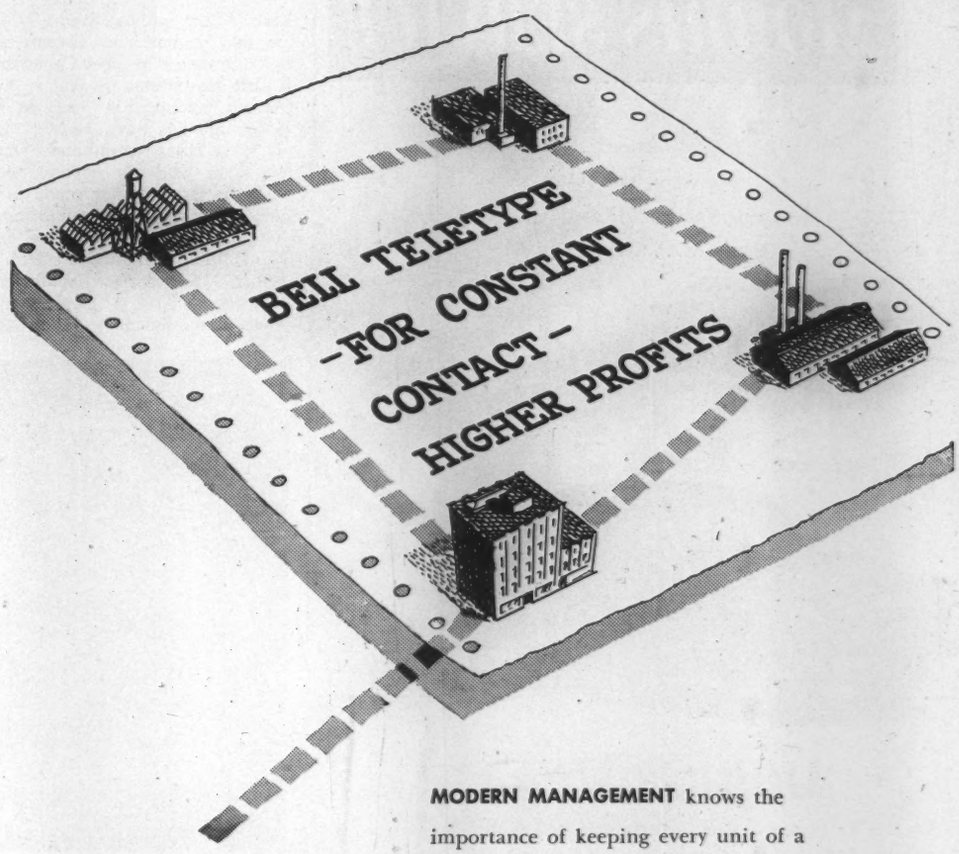
FROST EFFECTS

GOVERNMENT buyers, who have the job of finding 60 million lbs. of bacon this year to fill a Canadian contract with the U.K. were having a tough time. In the last third of the year they have to round up about 45 million lbs. to complete the contract. Canadian appetites, and probably Canadian beef prices, weren't helping any. Canadians had been eating so much more pork (20 per cent increase last month) that bacon purchases to fill the contract had to be delayed. Last year Canada was able to supply only 100 million lbs. of the 160 million pound British contract.

Nevertheless the hog population was greater: marketings were about 21 per cent higher so far this year. It seemed more likely that next year there would be more hogs available. Speaking at the CNE last fortnight, Agriculture Minister Gardiner foretold a substantial increase in Canadian livestock production—especially hogs. Big factor was a promised abundance of feed. The frost which hit the prairies at the end of August was likely to result in the conversion of large quantities of grain into feed. That, said the Minister, "seems to mean we're going to raise more livestock whether we like it or not."

Saskatchewan farmers, meanwhile, are expressing more dissatisfaction with the "sight" method of grading employed by elevator agents. They want a more scientific system of grading based on milling and baking qualities. The frost damage—the worst in 22 years—has made feelings hotter than usual on the subject. This year many farmers have had their wheat graded as low as number 6 or even feed, yet this wheat has weighed 60 pounds to the bushel or more. In other years, low graded wheat weighed as low as 40 pounds to the bushel. Farmers with feed wheat this year feel they are not getting full value for it.

Some early sown crops which were harvested early have graded Nos. 2, 3 and 4 but the great bulk of the crops in Saskatchewan this year are, or will grade Nos. 5, 6 and Feed.



BELL TELETYPE

MODERN MANAGEMENT knows the importance of keeping every unit of a business in constant touch. That is why more businesses every year are taking advantage of BELL TELETYPE—speeding service to customers, minimizing errors, increasing profits. If you're interested in what BELL TELETYPE can do for *your* business, write or call our nearest Business Office.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

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880 Bay Street, Toronto 5, Ontario

R. H. CAMPION, *Manager for Canada*
Ontario Branch Office—68 Yonge Street, Toronto 1

A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 255

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 8th September, 1950.

You're always close to

MORRIS SERVICE

Right across Canada—wherever you live—there's a Morris dealer convenient to you. He's ready to supply you with all Morris parts and skilled Morris service. So buy your Morris now, with complete confidence. Morris service is always available!

MORRIS Minor

Try the Morris before you buy *any* car! Treat yourself to luxurious big car comfort . . . with small car economy. 40 to 50 miles per gallon of gasoline—a dollar takes you a hundred miles! And you'll enjoy every mile in the smooth-running Morris.

Big, roomy interior . . . graceful, modern styling . . . powerful performance. And Morris is built to "take it" under Canadian driving conditions . . . to give you thousands of miles of carefree, economical driving!

See your local Morris dealer and drive the Morris Minor . . . and the roomy Morris Oxford . . . to-day!

DISTRIBUTORS

TOLEDO MOTORS LTD., MONTREAL
JAMES L. COOKE MOTORS LTD., TORONTO
JAMES L. COOKE MOTORS (Western) LTD., WINNIPEG
OXFORD MOTORS LTD., VANCOUVER
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C-8

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, *President* A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*

U.S. BUSINESS

Aircraft:

JET PROGRAM

THE $12.5 million testing program for new commercial aircraft prototypes, designed to meet Canadian and British competition on jets, is moving towards enactment in Congress. White House officials have pushed the bill out of a House committee, where it has been held for several months, while the attempt was made to work out a program which would more effectively challenge Canadian leadership in the jet commercial field.

But U.S. aircraft manufacturers have cooled on a big commercial plane development program at this time. They figure their heavy military contracts will keep them fully occupied without the headaches involved in starting from scratch on commercial jet projects.

—International

WAR JETS: *F 94's roll off production lines at Burbank, Cal., plant.*

Lumbering:

OUT-BID

EIGHT hundred New England lumbermen are as exercised over Canadian competition as Maine potato growers were a few weeks ago.

These mills, confronted by a record demand for finished lumber, assert they are losing huge quantities of logs to higher bids from Canadian mills. Canadian operators, they maintain, are able to outbid them because of the wage differential. The hue and cry began when several Canadian bidders offered $50 a thousand for logs at the roadside against a top price of $35 from the U.S. mills.

Insurance:

FREIGHT CARS

PRUDENTIAL Insurance Co. stands ready for new railroad freight car construction to the tune of $800 million of a billion dollar program. The plan is somewhat similar to the $100 million car-building and leasing program announced by Equitable Life Insurance several weeks ago.

The latter project will place 18,000 freight cars on the rails within the next few months.

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for details and prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK, LTD.

SILVER-MILLER MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of Three Cents (3c) per share has been declared payable in Canadian Funds, Tuesday, October 31st, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, October 12th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN W. TOVELL,
President.

Toronto, Ontario,
September 20th, 1950.

COCHENOUR WILLANS GOLD MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NOTICE
INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of four cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability), and will be paid on the 17th day of October to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

G. M. HUYCKE
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., 13th September, 1950.

ATOM-BOMBS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

well as dust drawn up in the suction phase. The dust is quickly rendered radioactive. Depending on weather conditions, the fall-out of these particles may spread over a wide area, far from the actual blast, and will cause danger to people working in the area.

Here is what students, and the British public, are told: "Exposure to radiation will cause radiation sickness which will be fatal if large enough doses are absorbed. The human body can absorb a small dose of radiation daily for years without being affected in any way. A maximum permissible dose will be laid down for members of the Civil Defence Corps called upon to work in radioactive areas . . . Before rescue parties are sent in, the dose rate can be determined and this will indicate the period of time they can work in the area with safety."

Develop Confidence

Hearing those points, and handling the instruments designed for use in the aftermath of an atomic blast, students develop a confidence which does not always exist on arrival. The area detector shows whether they can enter a given area to carry out rescue work, and how long they can stay. It enables them to mark out "safe" areas. The *dosimeter*, carried in the pocket like a pen, lets the individual know exactly how much radiation he has absorbed—and when he has had enough. The contamination detector, which works through clothing, proves whether he is "cleansed".

Already there is a trained — and battle-experienced—body of two million people in Britain, as a result of the last war. The nucleus of the present new organization consists of the trained instructors and the recruits who are taking courses in their own communities at least one night a week. Should things get very serious, the force could expand to at least two million virtually overnight, and be efficiently organized and up-dated in a matter of weeks or less.

Brigadier Toye and the other experts connected with civil defence think they are probably in a better position than any other country with regard to preparations for taking care of the civilian population in total warfare—atomic or otherwise. But that merely gives added urgency to the need for action and information in countries like Canada which, although they may not be a target for over-running by armed forces, may well be on the list of strategic industrial targets.

The Public Service of Canada

Requires

Assistant Trade Commissioners

$2,880—$3,780

for the **Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa and Abroad.**

Details and application forms at Civil Service Commission Offices, National Employment Service Offices and Post Offices.

QUALITY AND STYLE

for Men of Taste

the Famous World-Renowned

ALAN McAFEE SHOES

Exclusive to Chambers in CANADA

The male look for Fall is one of good taste! There's an air of quality combined with perfect styling in the man's Fall wardrobe . . . there's a feeling a casual correctness that makes Alan McAFEE shoes a pleasure to wear. Handsomely styled from rich willow calf by England's leading craftsmen. These famous English shoes come in Black or Brown. Sizes 5½ to 12. Widths AAA to E.

$22.50

Chambers & Sons

103 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Store Hours: 9 to 5 p.m. Daily—(Closed Wednesday at 1 p.m.

1 Reason why

A MILLION CANADIANS USE THE B of M

for borrowing money

When you ask for a loan at the B of M, you do not ask a favour.

For business and personal needs, people in every walk of life, with steady incomes, borrow at the B of M at the lowest rates—27c a month for a $100 loan, repayable in 12 monthly instalments (equals 6% interest per annum). If your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the B of M.

Ask for our booklet 21 ways a million Canadians use the B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS B of M

AD75

Canada's First Bank ... WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

*P.W. helps to put 'em up!

P.W. Teletype can help your business . . . just as it moves supplies quickly and maintains production schedules for the Building Materials industry by flashing instant, accurate, typewritten orders.

Call your local telegraph office . . . a communications expert will arrange a demonstration.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

* PRIVATE WIRE Teletype SERVICE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HANDLING MORE THAN 75% OF ALL CANADIAN TELETYPE SERVICE

INSURANCE

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

SOME labor unions strongly object to compulsory arbitration of wage and hour disputes between employers and employees, while others insist upon having a compulsory arbitration clause written into their contracts with employers. Among the latter are the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

For a long time there has been a statutory condition in fire insurance policies providing for compulsory arbitration in case of a loss, if any difference arises as to the property insured, the property saved, or the amount of the loss. In that event, such value and amount and the proportion thereof, if any, to be paid by the insurance company shall, whether the right to recover on the policy is disputed or not, and independently of all other questions, be submitted to the arbitration of some person chosen by both parties.

Who Arbitrates?

If both parties cannot agree on one person, then to two persons, one to be chosen by the insured and the other by the insurance company, and a third to be appointed by the persons so chosen, or on their failing to agree, then by a judge of the county or district in which the loss has happened; and such reference shall be subject to the provisions of the Arbitration Act.

It is also provided by law that the award of the arbitrator or arbitrators shall, if the insurance company is in other respects liable, be conclusive as to the amount of the loss and the proportion to be paid by the insurance company, and also that where the full amount of the claim is awarded, the costs shall follow the event, while in other cases all questions of costs shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

While submission to arbitration is compulsory, it does not constitute a waiver by the insurance company of any of its rights; for instance, the right, instead of making payment, to repair, rebuild or replace the property damaged or lost. In such event, it must give written notice of its intention to do so within 15 days after receipt of proofs of loss, and it must commence to repair, rebuild or replace the property within 30 days after receipt of proofs of loss and thereafter must proceed with all due diligence until completion.

Conditions

While the condition as to arbitration may be waived by the insurance company in whole or in part, it can only be done if the waiver is clearly expressed in writing signed by an agent of the company. Any officer or agent who assumes to enter into a written agreement on behalf of the company relating to any matter connected with the insurance is to be deemed *prima facie* to be the agent of the insurance company for the purpose.

It has been held that where an insurance company demands an arbitration, it cannot set up the defence of original error, when it is shown that it had prior notice of the error. It also has been held that a company cannot set up irregularities in the notices and preliminary proofs of loss under such conditions. Further, it has been held that the "actual value" of the property to the insured at the time of the loss is the basis upon which the loss is to be adjusted, not the "replacement value," that is, the cost of replacing the property destroyed, made optional for the insurance company by the terms of the policy.

—George Gilbert

Women want—

PEACE OF MIND AND SECURITY

The married woman wants peace of mind and security for herself and her family—money for food—shelter—clothes—education.

The business woman wants peace of mind and security at retirement.

Ask for our pamphlet especially written for women entitled "I Want Insurance". It will interest you.

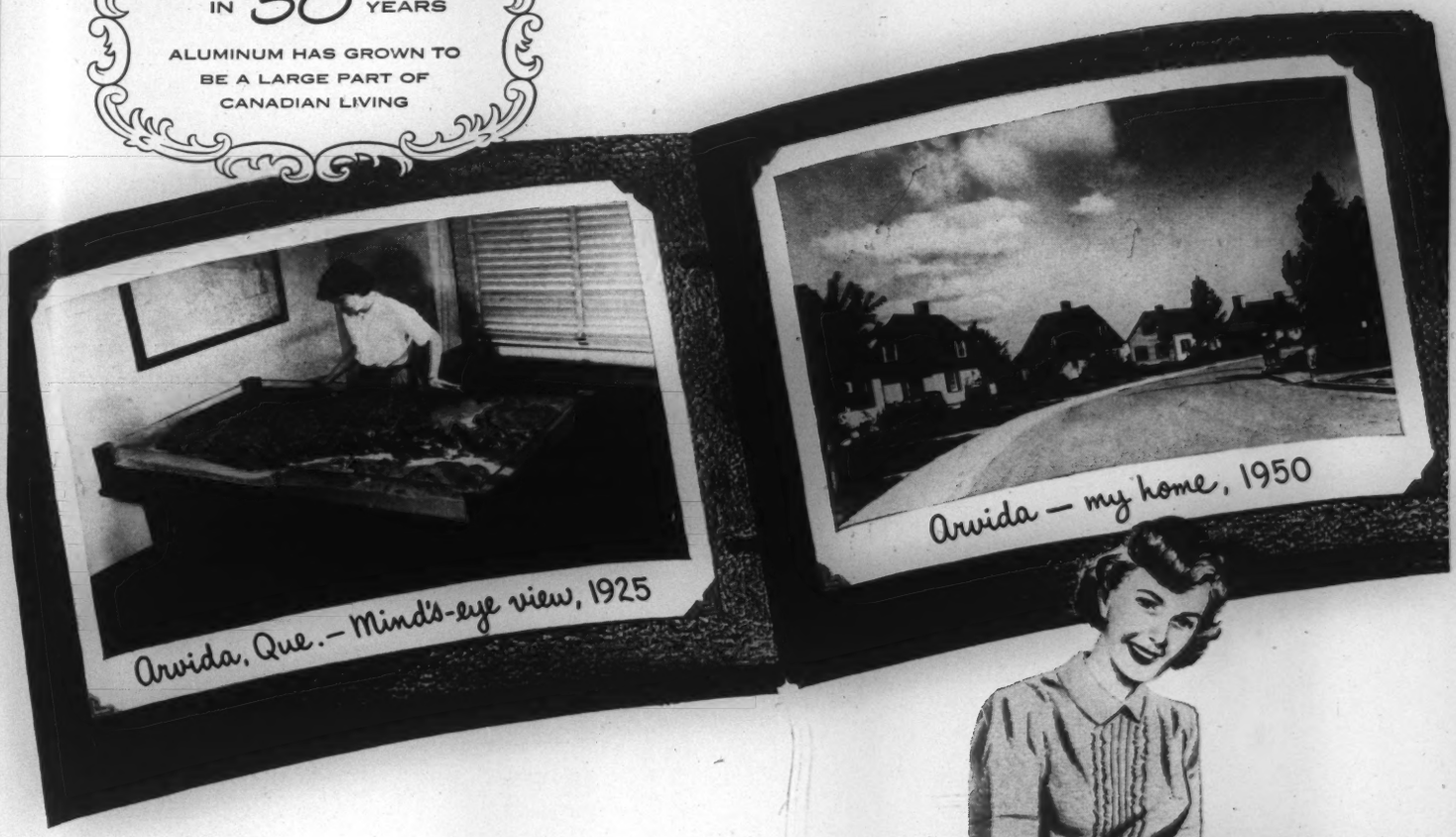
Before you Insure Consult

Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

IN 50 YEARS

ALUMINUM HAS GROWN TO BE A LARGE PART OF CANADIAN LIVING



"It means a lot to me!"

"See this model? It was made before I was born, and when Arvida was just farmland. Yet I can show you on it just where our house is, and the streets along which I come to work, or go to the stores, or to church, or to play tennis or ski. And I can show you the aluminum smelter where my father works, and the powerhouse where my boyfriend works — and the house in which we're going to live when we're married.

"It's all here. This is a miniature of an up-to-date city, a city that has everything — and was born full-size. That's why I call it, *'A piece of future Canada in a glass case'.*

"You see, an engineer's dream has added a city to Canada — a place where 12,000 people like me live and work and enjoy ourselves. My neighbours who have lived in other places tell me this is the nicest city in Canada. Certainly I wouldn't want to live anywhere else."

The smelter at Arvida, the powerhouses at Shipshaw close by, the wharves at Port Alfred a few miles away — these are only parts of what Alcan has planned and built in Canada during the last fifty years. The Company is still planning, still building. Its growth makes Canada a bigger, better, richer place in which to live and work — for every aluminum ingot produced in Canada makes Canada that much better off.

ALUMINUM ALCAN The MODERN METAL

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

Producers and Processors of Aluminum for Canadian Industry and World Markets

Plants at Shawinigan Falls, Arvida, Isle Maligne, Shipshaw, Port Alfred, Wakefield, Kingston, Toronto, Etobicoke

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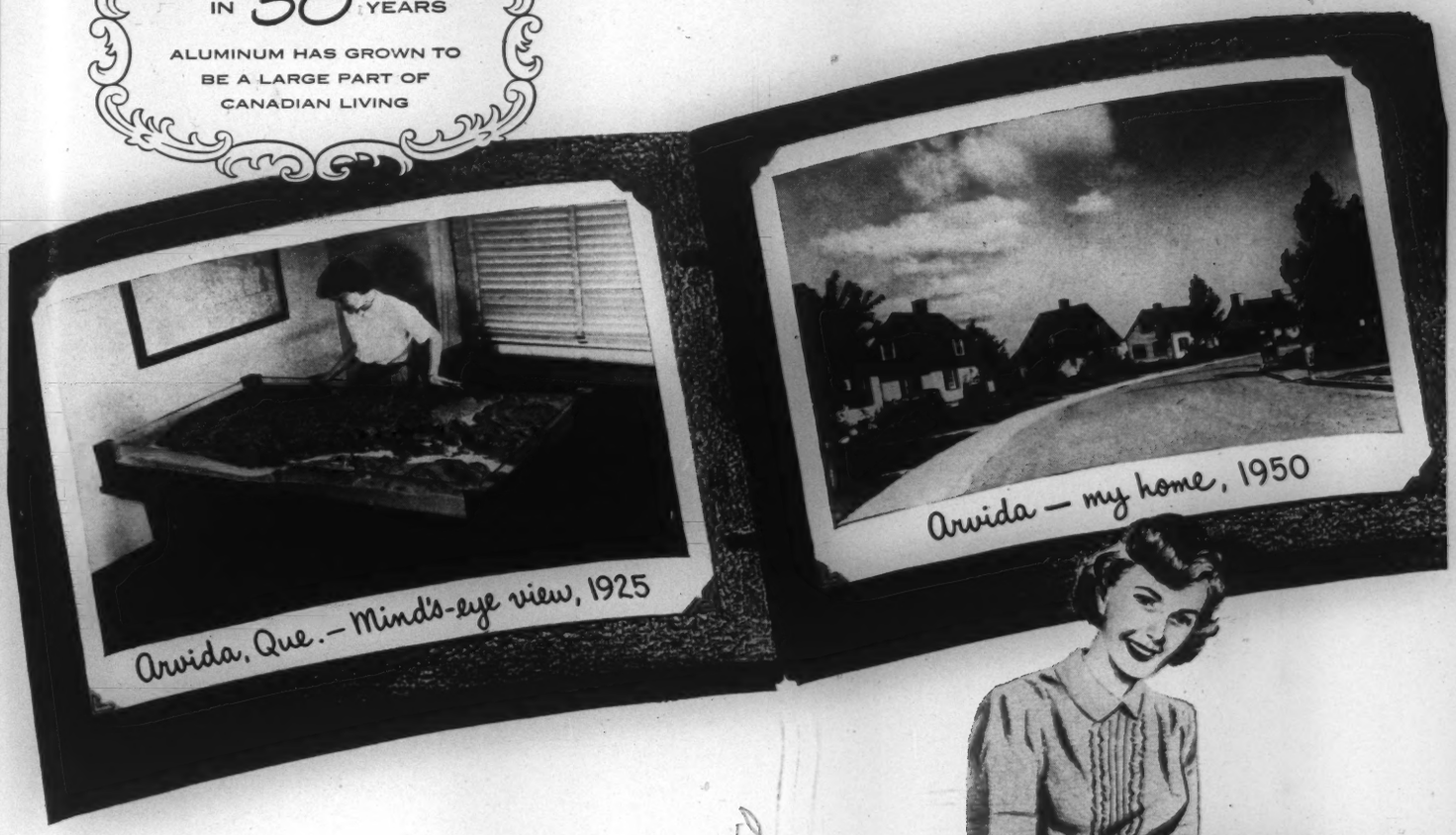

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"Mum-m-y!"

A bruised knee . . . a cut finger . . .
a mother is always on call . . . in every family emergency.

But being nurse to her family is only one of her jobs.

She is also a homemaker who runs her house efficiently . . . a purchasing agent who gets every cent of value from her budget . . . a companion sharing in the family's pleasures and problems . . . a mother who teaches the children of today to be good citizens of tomorrow.

In these and many other ways she is a one-woman business contributing vitally to the welfare of her family and the stability of Canada.

Weston's is proud that so many Canadian women a valued Weston customers . . . and that of its 5,0 shareholders about 48% are women.

And Weston's realizes that, to hold the confidence it h enjoyed for over 65 years, it must constantly maintain highest quality in its products and so satisfy the exacti standards of the Canadian woman.

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Weston's

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